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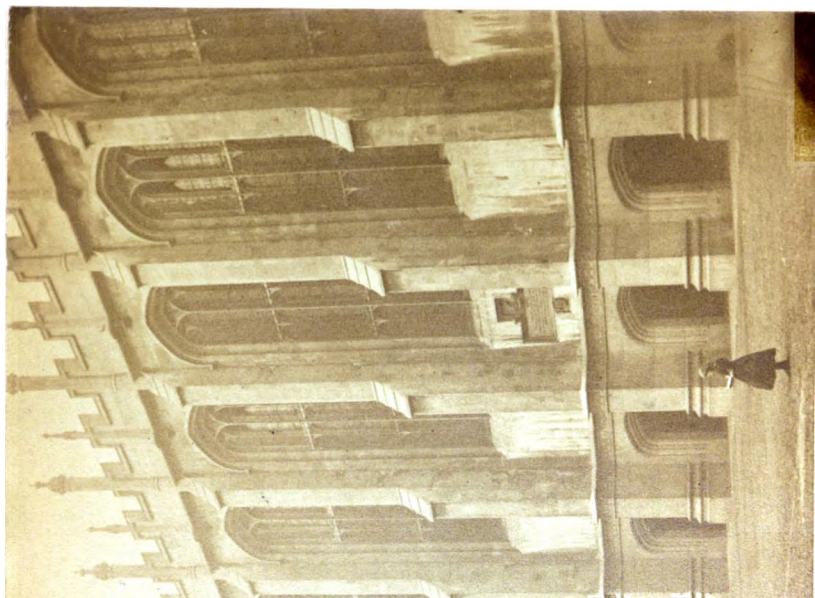


# Annals of Christ's Hospital.









THE GREAT HALL AND PLAYGROUND.







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ANNALS  
OF  
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

*From its Foundation to the Present Time*

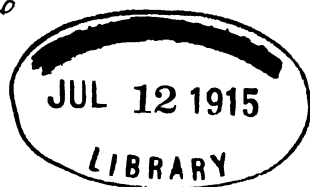
AND OF THE  
ORIGINAL CONVENTUAL CHURCH OF THE GREY  
FRIARS

BY A BLUE

WITH SIX FULL-PAGE PHOTOGRAPHS BY BLANCHARD

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## PREFACE.

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THE following "Annals" of Christ's Hospital have been compiled from various authorities, and reduced into as clear and succinct a form as possible, with the view of extending the fame of an institution which has sent into the world many men who have risen to honourable distinction in several of the departments of mercantile life, as well as in the pursuits of the learned professions. One of the principal aims of the author has been to bring his large materials within such a compass as would enable him to embrace all the information that he deemed of sufficient importance to be made known of Christ's Hospital; yet, at the same time, not to give an appearance of incompleteness to a work, which he hoped to render acceptable to every BLUE without fatiguing him with weariness on account of either the cumbrousness of its sentences or the numerical bulk of its pages. To effect this has cost some trouble, the subject being such as to require selection, condensation, and elision, rather than depth or variety of research for the matter of

which it is composed. Hence, what seemed to be immaterial to the main design of this book was at once rejected, whilst the *bone and marrow* of the subject, so to speak, has been retained, although greatly reduced, in order to bring it within the space which the writer had assigned to himself. It is hoped that he has succeeded in producing a readable volume, as well as the history of a noble Institution sufficiently full and conspicuous as to secure for it a welcome reception by those for whose reading it has more especially been written.

That the "ANNALS" might be illustrated in accordance with the views of the Author, he obtained the services of Mr. Blanchard, whose skill as a photographer has secured for him both a high and wide reputation. The subjects selected for representation are those which were deemed the most suitable to accompany the work, as being likely to recall to every BLUE the recollections of the days that are gone, when he, himself, might be seen in quaint garb, treading the playground of one of the noblest educational institutions throughout Great Britain.

A BLUE.

*London, 1867.*

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PART I.

*The Original Conventual Church of the Grey Friars.*

Origin of the Order of St. Francis—Deputation of the Brotherhood to England—Building the Convent—Increase of the Order, and extension of the edifice—The past and the present—Destruction of the Abbey Church—Commencement of Beggardom—Gifts of Henry VIII—Union of Parishes—Arms of the Church—Death of Henry VIII.

ABOUT the beginning of the 13th century, a certain Italian, whose parents were rich, had been greatly given to the pleasures of this world, when, in his twenty-second year, he was stricken down by a severe illness. As to what was the nature of his complaint, we are not informed; but it seems to have been of such severity, that it had the effect of completely changing the character of his mind, for he, forthwith, turned his back upon the world and its vanities, and gave himself up to the study of the Gospel, and to the meditating upon things

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holy and divine. A mind so constituted as to be capable of, at once, flying from one extremity to another, is, generally, easily led to adopt still more strict views in working out the religious ideas with which it has become imbued. Accordingly, this personage, when his mind was thoroughly inspired by the nature of his meditations, happened, one day, to enter a church, where he heard our Lord's injunction given to his Apostles in the tenth chapter of Matthew. With this he was so forcibly impressed, that he adopted the language of the tenth verse, applied it to himself, resigned his possessions, and determined, henceforth, to devote himself entirely to the practice and encouragement of religious mortification. His disinterested conduct was followed by many persons of a similar turn of mind, and he was soon enabled to form an order which assumed his own name, and which was that of St. Francis. The rule by which this order was bound, was that of inculcating absolute poverty as the essence of all religion. Upon those who entered into the fraternity of the Franciscans, the Minister Provincial enjoined them "to go and sell all that they had, and give it to the poor;" to live as strangers and pilgrims in the world, without any property of house, place, or thing; to observe the Gospel by living, in obedience to their superiors, in all things that were not against their own conscience, or against the rule of their founder; and to abstain, as far as might be, from all communication and conversation with women. The Franciscans were subsequently called Friars Minors, or Minorites, on account of the extreme humility which the rule of their

founder imposed upon them ; and also Grey Friars, because of the color of the habit in which they invested themselves. This, with a cowl, reached to their ankles, and, instead of a girdle, it was kept close to the loins by means of a cord. Neither shirt nor hose did they wear, but when they went abroad they threw a mantle over them, and, with the exception of sandals, they walked barefooted.

Such was the origin of the Order of St. Francis, which was instituted in 1209 ; and, after an existence of only ten years, so rapidly had its numbers increased, that the fraternity comprised, within the dominion of its rule, upwards of five thousand. This success induced its founder to appoint provincial ministers in some of the towns of the principal kingdoms of Europe ; and, in 1224, a deputation of nine of the brotherhood, consisting of four clerics and five laics, arrived in England with letters recommendatory from Pope Honorius III. In the Benedictine Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Canterbury, these pilgrims took up their abode, until a convent and chapel were erected for their accommodation. In the meantime, two of them made a journey to London, for the purpose of prosecuting their mission. Having arrived in the capital, the sanctity of their lives, and the excessive humility with which they pursued their vocation, made a deep impression upon the people. They were introduced to a convent of Dominicans in Oldbourne (Holborn), where they received such hospitable entertainment as their asceticism required. Shortly afterwards they removed to the house of Mr. John Trevors, or Travers, in Cornhill, who then held

the office of sheriff. Here they remained till the following summer, by which time they had so successfully plied their mission, that it was found necessary to seek for some extensive accommodation for the brotherhood. This was soon obtained,—a Mr. John Ewin, or Iwyn, making over to them an estate situate in the ward of *Farringdon Within*, and in the parish of *St. Nicholas in the Shambles*.

Now that the site was obtained, the enthusiastic munificence of religious citizens of London, had a magnificent Convent, for the Order, completed in the course of five years. As a characteristic of the age, it is curious to observe, how this religious edifice rose to conventual grandeur, upwards of six hundred years ago, in the neighbourhood of the modern shambles of Newgate, and the now deserted and decaying sheep-pens of Smithfield. One William Joyner built the choir of the church, and gave an additional £200—no mean sum in those days—towards the other buildings. A William Wallis built the nave, at a very great expense, and redeemed certain rents payable by the friars. A Walter Porter, both citizen and alderman, not only erected the chapter-house, but, also, furnished the necessary brazen vessels for the use of the brotherhood. A Thomas Feltham extended the porch, which had been first raised by contributions, built the vestry, and supplied it with water and other conveniences. Gregory Bokesby built the dormitories, and furnished them with beds. Bartholomew de Castello erected the refectory, from which we would infer that he was, what modern times would call, a good fellow—

as he, therein, always feasted the friars on St. Bartholomew's day. Peter Haliland advanced £100 towards the erection of the Infirmary ; and Roger Bond was the principal subscriber to the building of the Library. Were one disposed to signify what might, by some ingenious student of the mental development of man, be supposed to be the leading organic manifestations in the various crania of those worthy and generous citizens, who united in devoting their wealth and wisdom to the erection of this convent, how easily might it be done ; but we refrain, holding it to be a sort of desecration to treat their benevolence with either levity or humor.

Nearly twenty years before a century had elapsed from the founding of this convent, further accommodations were required. The resident brotherhood in London had, from the original two, increased to upwards of a hundred, and the chapel and choir had become inadequate to meet the requirements of the daily increasing worshippers, which the popularity of the Order gathered, in crowds, to the conventual service. Edward I. was now on the throne, and in Queen Margaret, his second wife, the Franciscans found an illustrious benefactor. She advanced two thousand marks towards the erection of a more commodious edifice, the first stone of which was, in her name, laid by Sir William Walden. By her will, she further advanced the undertaking. Then came Earls and Countesses to help it on, and with the additional assistance of Isabel, mother of Edward III., and Philippa, his Queen, and other charitable individuals, the building stood completed in 1327, when it was dedicated to St. Francis. Its

length, breadth, and height, respectively, were three hundred, eighty-nine, and seventy-four feet. It was twenty-one years in attaining these proportions—a period which, in our days of railroad rapidity and energy, would suffice for the building of a considerable town. About a century later, we find a new benefactor coming forward to help to extend the still growing influence of the Minorites, or Grey Friars. This was no less a personage than the nursery-renowned Sir Richard Whittington, Knight, Lord Mayor of London. This fortunate citizen—in whose desponding ears *Bow Bells* traditionally seem to have rung a song of entreaty to him to return to the city he was quitting in despair, when he had got the length of the bottom of Highgate Hill—laid, in October, 1421, the first stone of a new Library. Before the winter of another year, this building was covered in, and within three years more, it was quite finished, and supplied with books. This must be viewed as quick work, considering the times. The room was one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and thirty-one broad. It was wainscoted throughout, and fitted with neatly-carved shelves; it had both desks and settles, and was, altogether, a handsome affair. The entire cost, inclusive of the books, was £556 10s. 9d., of which £400 was borne by the Mayor Whittington. The remainder was collected by a Thomas Wincheslea, a brother of the Order. "That this Library was not a merely useless appendage to the establishment," observes the Reverend William Trollope, M. A., "the literary reputation of the brotherhood sufficiently testifies. The mendicants, generally, had thrown the game of the monks

completely into the shade ; but the piety and learning of the Franciscans seem to have eclipsed the pretensions of rival institutions. Popes, Cardinals, Patriarchs, and Legates, Archbishops, Bishops, and Writers without number, in every branch of Divinity and Science, are registered in their chronicles. Among others, those redoubted worthies, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungey, pursued their mystic researches in the convent at Oxford, and were traduced as persons who carried on their midnight lucubrations, in league with the devil. Lords and nobles resigned their coronets, and sold their estates, to conform to the rules of the poor Minorites ; and it was regarded as a kind of passport to heaven, to be buried within the precincts of their convents, wrapped in the tattered mantle of one of the fraternity. No wonder, then, that the conventual church in London was the favored sanctuary, in which the great and noble were anxious that their remains should repose ; and that, from the first foundation of the monastery to the period of its dissolution, six hundred and sixty-three persons of distinction were there interred !"

Reading and reflecting upon such a structure as this of the Grey Friars, fill the mind with a kind of solemn awe, and carry the imagination back to those times of self-sacrificial devotion, which, notwithstanding all the cleanliness, convenience, comfort, and glory, which refine and hallow our day and generation, one would, almost, wish to have lived and been a participator in their scenes. But these have passed away, and wishes are amongst the vainest of the many vain things of this world. The fane, also, has perished, and the distinguished dust which fattened the earth within its



precincts, may, by this hour, have become as lean as it is hidden from human eyes by compact blocks of granite, and other kinds of stone. The Romish religion, which was the principal cause of its erection, is no longer the acknowledged of the land; the Franciscans themselves, with their cowls, their cords, and their sandals, have no existence in it whatever; the grounds over which they breathed their pangs of mortification, now resound with happier tones, as are heard in the joyous games of the blue-coated boys, with their yellow hose, awakening the echoes of walls within which the voice of a grey-mantled friar will never again be raised.

After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the church of the Grey Friars was converted into a store-house for the reception of the prizes taken from the French, and the consecrated utensils were sold and appropriated to the use of the Crown. The monuments, many of which were of the most exquisite workmanship in marble and alabaster, were defaced or destroyed, and the remains sold, a few years afterwards, by Sir Martin Bowes, for the paltry sum of £50, or thereabouts. Thus perished this Abbey Church, of which Weaver, in his *Funeral Monuments*, says "hath been honoured with the sepulture of Foure Queenes, Foure Duchesses, Foure Countesses, one Duke, Two Earles, Eight Barons, and some thirty-five Knights, whose names are set down by Stowe in his survey of this honourable citie; and in all, from the first foundation unto the dissolution, sixe hundred sixtie and three persons of qualitie were here interred. In the Quire were nine tombes of alabaster and marble, invironed with barres or

stickes of iron ; one tombe in the body of the Church, coped also with iron, and seaven score grave-stones of marble in divers places ; all which were pulled downe, taken away, and sold for fiftie pounds, or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes, Maier of London, An. 1545. The rest of the monuments are now wholly defaced ; not any one remaining at this daye save such which are of later times."

Such was the rise, progress, and it may be said, fall of the Convent of the Grey Friars, in London ; but before the dissolution of the monastic establishments of England, and if we are to judge by the advancement of commerce and the great development of social progress which have since taken place, there can be no doubt that the system of seclusion which characterized the conduct of these institutions, greatly retarded the march of civilization. So early as the reign of Elizabeth, a vast change for the better had taken place amongst the people ; intellect had become quickened, and knowledge, everywhere, more widely diffused ; the energies of industry were exerted to aid social interests ; new channels were sought for the investment of capital, so that it seemed as if the English nation had assumed a new form and vitality. To detract, however, from these invaluable acquisitions, the suppression of the monastic institutions, by doing away with many sources of charity, had thrown broadcast upon the country an immense quantity of mendicity and disease. Then, it might be said, had truly commenced the reign of Beggardom ; that idle, listless, diseased, and pale-faced poverty, began to wander over the land ; that the dependent in want, knocked at the door of the

independent in wealth ; that the mendicant and the marauder became united in the pursuit of one calling, and those who could have once relieved them were now, themselves, in want of relief. "I let pass," says Sir William Barlow, in his Dialogue, "my Lord Cardinal's act in pulling down and suppressing religious places. Our Lord assoil his soul ; I will wrestle with no souls. He knoweth, by this time, whether he did well or evil ; but this dare I be bold to say, that the counties where they stood found such lack of them, that they would he had let them stand !" It was, doubtless, with a view to some probable consequence of this kind, that Latimer gave the wholesome advice to preserve, in each county, two or three convents—not for the purpose of keeping up, or perpetuating monachism, but with the view of promoting the two-fold objects of religious instruction and the exercise of the rites of hospitality. For some time, however, his advice was disregarded, yet the misappropriation of the funds which had arisen from the dissolution was not quite universal, as many useful and honorable designs were carried into effect by their means. Encouraged by several instances of this kind, Sir Richard Gresham, then Mayor of London, and father of the civic benefactor of that name, addressed a letter to the King, describing the extent of the distress then prevalent, and praying for the appropriation of some portion of the monastic property to relieve it. This letter, however, for several years, lay unnoticed, though evidently not unknown, for the prayer was ultimately granted. From what motive or upon what ground, the royal bosom of Henry was moved to this act of merciful beneficence, it is im-

possible to say. It is thought, however, that it was from no impulse of devotional or charitable sentiment, but rather from a superstitious fear of his approaching end.

The demise of the bluff monarch's brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in August, 1545, had brought the idea of his own mortality forcibly home to his mind, and such, says Fuller, was "the sympathy of tempers, intimacy of converse, and no great disparity of age betwixt them, that he thought it high time to bethink himself of his end, and to do some good work in order thereunto." Accordingly, on the following 3rd of January, the Conventual Church of the Grey Friars was re-opened for public worship. On the same day, Bishop Ridley, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, announced the King's gift of the Conventual grounds and buildings, with the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, valued at the dissolution at £305 6s. 7d., "for the reliefe of the poore." This gift was specified in an indenture executed between Henry VIII. and the Mayor and Commonalty of London. This instrument, bearing the date of December 27th, 1545, was subsequently confirmed by letters patent. In these it is said that "the Grey Friars Church, with all the edifices and ground, the fratriy, the library, the dortor, the chapter-house, the great cloister, and the lesser tenements, gardens, and vacant grounds, lead, stone, iron, &c. ; the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, the Church of the same, the lead, bells, and ornaments of the same Hospital, with all the messuages, tenements, and appurtenances," were made over to the Mayor and Commonalty of

London, for ever. At the same time the generosity of Henry induced him to give to the City the Hospital of Bethlehem, with the laver of brasse in the cloister, by estimation eighteen feet in length ; and the water-course of lead, to the Friar House belonging, eighteen acres.

The parishes of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, St. Ewins, and so much of St. Sepulchre as lay within Newgate, were united into one parish, for the use of which, the Conventual Church was left standing, and the Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewins were taken down. In its new condition the Church was dedicated to the Saviour of mankind, and its former designation changed to that of Christ Church, founded by King Henry VIII. Upon this event Stevens sarcastically remarks, "A very odd foundation, to let two churches of four stand, subverting the other two, and a good hospital, and—to call himself a founder."

The arms of the Church form an ingenious device, emblematic of the Trinity. They consist of gules, an orle and pall, argent, inscribed with the Trinity, in unity. The centre of the compartment bears the word *Deus* ; the three branches of the pall, the word *est* ; on the upper angles of the orle are inscribed the words *Pater* and *Filius* ; on the bottom one, are inscribed the words *Sanctus Spiritus* ; and between each angle, on the side of the orle, the words *non est*. In the sculptures and paintings of early times, this ingenious compendium of the Catholic faith, is said, frequently to be found.

Shortly after the grant made by Henry to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, he died (1547) ; and as we have, in this part, treated, first, of the

chapel built by means of the united contributions of several citizens ; second, of the church founded by Margaret, the second wife of Edward I. ; and third, of the same church, said, by Henry VIII., to have been *founded by himself*, and brought our subject down to the reign of Edward VI., we shall now treat of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, to which the preceding pages appeared essential, in order to give entirety, or completeness, to our narrative.

## PART II.

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### Christ's Hospital.

#### CHAPTER I.

Edward VI—Bishop Ridley—The London Poor—The three Hospitals ; Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's—Death of Edward VI—Holbein's Picture—Customs of the Scholars on the Eve of St. Bartholomew—Costume of the Children.

HENRY was succeeded on the throne by his only son, Edward VI., then little more than nine years of age. Notwithstanding the extreme youthfulness of this sovereign, however, the precocity of his talents is said to have been wonderful. So ardent was he in the pursuit of knowledge, that, at the age of fifteen, it is affirmed of him, that he possessed a critical acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages, and that he could converse freely in French, Italian, and Spanish. A MS. in the British Museum contains a collection of his exercises in the Greek and Latin ; and some of his letters in French and Latin are still extant, and exhibit an uncommon degree of accuracy in the diction. There is also a French tract in existence, composed before he was twelve years of age, against the abuses of Popery. We have never had the pleasure of seeing this performance, but we may safely conclude, that a boy

of twelve, writing upon such a subject, is not likely to have been very profound. He also wrote papers upon State affairs, on the foreign and domestic policy of his government, in which, it is said, he showed great knowledge. His most extraordinary performances, however, are "King Edward the Sixth's own Arguments against the Pope's Supremacy," and "A Translation into French of several passages of Scripture which forbid Idolatry, or the Worshipping of False Gods." Writing upon such subjects discovers, at the least, a thoughtful and, perhaps, religious turn of mind, although the help he is likely to have received, in such compositions, must have been considerable. Besides all these accomplishments, he was skilled in natural philosophy, logic, and astronomy, which speaks still higher for his parts, and fairly entitles him to a niche, among youthful prodigies, in the temple of learning.

During the early part of the reign of Edward, the grant made by his father for the relief of the poor had lain dormant, "and, without reference to this fact, Bishop Ridley, happening to preach before His Majesty, at Westminster, in 1552, on the excellence of charity," made a fruitful and godly exhortation to the rich to be merciful unto the poor, and, also, to move such as were in authority to travail, by some charitable ways and means, to comfort and relieve them. The earnestness of this appeal touched the royal heart; Edward was moved to sympathy, and "understanding that a great number of poor people did swarm in this realm, and chiefly in the City of London, and that no good order was taken of them," sent the Bishop a message, at the



close of the sermon, and desired him not to depart till he had spoken with him. Accordingly, they met in a private gallery, where the Bishop was told to be seated, and remain covered. The conversation seems to have been principally upon the subject of the sermon, and the remarks of His Majesty were such as to excite the admiration of the good Ridley. "Truly, truly," he exclaims, "I could never have thought that excellence to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him." In allusion to the warm appeal of the Bishop in behalf of the poor, His Majesty said, "My Lord, you willed such as are in authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good order for their relief. Wherein I think you mean me ; for I am in the highest place, and, therefore, am the first that must make answer unto God for my negligence, if I should not be careful therein ; knowing it to be the express commandment of Almighty God to have compassion of his poor and needy members, for whom we must make an account unto Him. And truly, my Lord, I am, before all things else, most willing to travel that way, and doubting nothing of your long and approved wisdom and learning, who have such good zeal as asketh help unto them ; but also that you have had some conference with others, what ways are best to be taken therein, the which I am desirous to understand ; I pray you, therefore, to say your mind." In answer to this, Ridley observed, that the City of London was the most favorable place for the exercise of the royal bounty, and advised letters to be forthwith sent to the Lord Mayor, desiring him to call a meeting of such councillors

as he thought most suitable, and confer upon the matter. Edward immediately wrote this letter, and charged the Bishop to deliver it himself, and to say that it was his especial request, and express commandment, that measures might, at once, be taken, to further his views, and that he might be apprised of the result. All this was done by the Bishop on the same evening, and Sir Richard Dobbs, who was then Mayor, gave his promise that he should proceed in the matter without delay.

On the day following, Ridley dined with the Mayor, who had invited two aldermen and six commoners to meet him, in order to take His Majesty's proposal into consideration. The councillors, however, do not seem to have come to any determinate conclusion ; and, acting upon the belief that in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom, a subsequent meeting consisting of twenty-four was held. On this occasion, also, nothing definite seems to have taken place ; but, after several adjournments, a plan was gradually developed, which, it was agreed, should be submitted to His Majesty. To the judgment of these councillors, it appeared, that the poor of London might be divided into three distinct classes. 1. The poor by impotency, such as young fatherless children, the decayed, the crippled, and the old. 2. The poor by casualty, as the maimed the sick, and the diseased. 3. Thriftless poor, whom idleness and vice had reduced to indigence and want. For each of these classes, a suitable asylum, it was deemed necessary to provide. Accordingly, three hospitals were founded—Christ's Hospital, for the education of poor children ;

St. Thomas's, for the relief of the sick and diseased ; and Bridewell, for the correction and amendment of the idle and the vagabond.

Now that the plan had been discussed and adopted, the next point was to obtain the *houses* into which the *poor*, the *distressed*, and the *thrifless* might be received. In the case of Christ's Hospital, this was already done by a confirmation of the grant of Henry VIII., whereby the monastery of the Grey Friars had been presented to the City "for the relief of the poor." For the second, an ancient almonry, belonging to the parish of St. Mary Ovaries, which had recently been purchased by the City, and, at a considerable expense, put into complete repair, was fitted up for the accommodation of two hundred and sixty patients. In order to complete the plan, Edward, at the suit of the Bishop, granted to the City his royal palace of Bridewell, and the appurtenances, which had been offered for public sale. All this having been done, and large contributions made on the part of the citizens for their support, a Charter was prepared under the Great Seal, by which it was willed and ordained, that the "Hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be founded, erected, and established, shall be named and called the HOSPITALS OF EDWARD THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND,—CHRIST, BRIDEWELL, and ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE ; and the MAYOR, COMMONALTY, and CITIZENS of the CITY OF LONDON, and their successors, shall be called GOVERNORS of the said Hospitals." The charter comprehended the grant of the palace of Bridewell, and of certain lands, tenements, and revenues of the annual value of about £450, belonging to the Hos-

pital of the Savoy, recently dissolved ; together with a licence to take lands in mortmain, or otherwise, to the yearly amount of four thousand marks, for the maintenance of these foundations. When the King inserted with his own hand, though he had hardly strength enough to guide the pen, the sum of "four thousand markes by the yeare," he signed the instrument, and ejaculated, in the hearing of his council, "Lord, I yield Thee most hearty thanks, that Thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this work to the glory of Thy name,"—an ejaculation which speaks more for his piety, goodness, and disinterestedness, than the flatteries of a thousand courtiers.

After having put his hand to the Charter of Incorporation of the Royal Hospitals, Edward gradually sank, and, in the short space of a month, he was no longer among the living. In the spring of 1552 he had been seized with the small-pox, before he had quite recovered from an attack of measles ; and the united effects of these afflictions upon a constitution naturally feeble, were such as to excite the greatest alarm in those who were in the constant habit of being near his person. The complaints were aggravated by a severe cough, which brought on consumption ; when, on the 6th July, 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign, he expired in the arms of Sir Henry Sydney—praying God to receive his spirit, and to defend the realm from Papistry. "In the foundation of Christ's Hospital," says the Reverend William Trollope, "he had provided the surest means, under Providence, for the success of his prayer ; and his life was spared

just long enough to greet him with the promise of that harvest, which this seminary of sound learning and true religion was destined to yield. Instigated (stimulated) by the pious example of their Royal Benefactor, the citizens proceeded vigorously with the necessary repairs of the old conventual edifice, which, in less than six months, had sufficiently advanced to allow of the admission of three hundred and forty children in the month of November. They were clothed in livery of russet cotton ; and, on the Christmas-day following, they lined the procession of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to St. Paul's, from Laurence Lane westward. In the month of June, 1553, the young King received the Corporation at the palace, and presented them with the charter ; the children, also, being present at the ceremony. A more interesting spectacle, connected, as it was, with the recent change in the national religion, can scarcely be conceived. Nothing so heart-stirring in its nature has, probably, occurred either before or since, even in the pleasing exhibitions of the more extended train of children in their annual processions at Easter."

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the reverend writer, he excepts, to the above description, the assembly of the charity children in St. Paul's Cathedral. The scene, of which he speaks, has been represented on canvas by no less an artist than Holbein. This picture now hangs in the hall of Christ's Hospital, and, whatever may be the merits of the manipulation of the work, the positions or attitudes of the principal figures in the painting, and the diminutive figure of the monarch, have never

struck us as being very demonstrative of a true, far less a high, conception of the subject.

Although the Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, had, each of them, objects perfectly distinct in themselves to carry out, yet, at first, their revenues were a common fund, and the expenditure was directed by one and the same corporate body. Christ's Hospital was to have an educational character. Previous to the dissolution of the monasteries, the little knowledge which existed among the citizens had been received in short and laboured lessons from monks and friars; and London could number only four grammar schools, together with such seminaries as were attached to collegiate churches, before the foundation of Christ's Hospital. On the eve of St. Bartholomew it was the practice of the scholars of these establishments to dispute publicly at the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, when the three who showed the highest attainments in grammar and logic, were presented each with a *silver pen*—did this suggest the use of the, now, common and excellent *steel pen*?—but the emulation and, perhaps, the envy excited among the youthful competitors, frequently led to a trial of skill in another kind of logic, namely, that of the fists, in which it may be presumed the *silver pens* were not always so successful. Heutzner, a German, who visited England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, gives a different description of this ceremony. He says, "every year it is usual for the Lord Mayor of London to ride in Smithfield, attended by twelve principal Aldermen, dressed in their scarlet gowns and robes, and whenever he goes abroad, a sceptre,

that is to say, a mace and cap, are borne before him. He is, at all times, obliged to live so magnificently, that foreigner or native is welcome to his table, where is great plenty. When the yearly fair is proclaimed, a tent is pitched, and after the ceremony is over, the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time, and the conquerors are rewarded by them, with money thrown from the tent. After this, a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose in the crowd, and hunted by boys, with great noise, at which the Mayor and the Aldermen do much besport themselves. Before this time there was an old custom, for the scholars of London to meet at this festival, at the Priory of St. Bartholomew, to dispute in logic and grammar upon a bank under a tree. The best of them were rewarded with silver *bows and arrows*." Alas ! for these merry, hearty, healthy, and poetical days, for they are all gone ! The boys hunting rabbits in the crowd, to the great exhilaration of the Worshipful Mayor and his Aldermen, in their scarlet robes, must have been rare *fun* and also rare *cruelty* ; but the intellectual combats of the boys, upon a bank, and under a green tree, is redolent of more classic times than the middle of the sixteenth century.

Immediately succeeding the opening of the school, we have remarked that the children in *russet* lined the civic procession to St. Paul's on Christmas-day, and, on the following Easter, they made their appearance at St. Mary Spital, where three sermons were, then, annually preached in Christmas week. It was at one of these that the children of Christ's Hospital were first clad in the *blue* costume by which

they have since been distinguished. The shape and form of their original brown was the same as at present, bearing something of a resemblance to the ejected brotherhood, to whose possessions they had so happily succeeded. It consists of a long blue coat which descends quite to the ankles, and is girt about the waist by a leathern girdle ; a lemon-coloured cassock, or petticoat—now worn only during the winter, and under the coat—and stockings of yellow worsted. A pair of white bands about the neck is all that remains of the original ruff and collar, which was, at first, a part of the ordinary dress of all ranks. The black cap formerly worn, upon the smallness of which the boys prided themselves, as a peculiar distinction of the school, was also a relic of the cap of larger size worn at the period of the foundation. Supposition has carried its opinion so far as to assign the character of the former mantle to the coat, and the *yellow*, as it is technically called, to the sleeveless tunic of the monastic times. The leathern girdle corresponds to the hempen cord of the pilgrim friar. “There is an old tradition current among the boys,” says the Rev. W. Trollope, “that the dress was originally of velvet, fastened with silver buttons, and an exact *fac-simile* of the ordinary habit of their royal founder.” The idea may possibly be traced to the sketches and portraits of the monarch with which their acquaintance is familiarized ; and in which the royal mantle and sash, with the cap and plume, may readily have been converted by the youthful fancy into the emblems of their own attire. Without reference, however, to so high an original, those who have worn it are accustomed to view



it with a degree of veneration, which its antiquity is calculated to inspire ; and the slightest change, in any part of it, would amount, in their estimation, to a species of sacrilege. Great interest now began to be taken in the welfare of the establishment, the education of the children made favorable progress, and the annual contests on the Eve of St. Bartholomew, which had, for a time, been discontinued, but which had been resumed, were now transferred to the cloisters of the hospital. The prize-pens awarded, was one silver gilt to the first ; its value was five shillings : to the second one of silver, value four shillings : and the third had a plain silver pen, value three shillings. Two masters of arts, called as umpires, were presented with a silver rule of the value of six shillings and eightpence ; while the masters of the three successful candidates, received, in money, six shillings and eightpence, five shillings, and four shillings, respectively. These contests, however, did not long continue, and, in Christ's Hospital, they were succeeded by the annual commemoration of St. Matthew's day.—It is now time, however, to speak of the more specific objects of the hospital.

## CHAPTER II.

Poor-law Enactments—Parochial Education—Regulations for the Admission of Children—Dame Mary Ramsey—Presentation Grant to Aldermen.

BEFORE the forty-third year of the reign of Elizabeth, the relief of the poor, in each parish, was effected, as far as possible, by the contributions of the richer inhabitants. In the reign of Henry VIII. (1535), when the impending ruin of the religious houses threatened the country with a "multitudinous sea" of vagrants, who had, previous to this period, been relieved by the liberality of the monastic institutions, an Act was passed which imposed upon all governors of shires, cities, towns, hundreds, hamlets and parishes, the burden of supporting every aged poor and impotent person which was born, or dwelt three years, within the same limit, by way of voluntary and charitable alms, in every the same cities, and with such convenient alms as shall be thought meet by their discretion, so as none of them shall be compelled to go openly in begging."

At the same time it was enacted, that "every sturdy vagabond shall be kept in continual labour; and that every valiant beggar, or sturdy vagabond, shall, at the first time, be whipped, and sent to the place where he was born, or last dwelled by the space of three years, there to get his living; and if he continue his vagrant life, he shall have the

upper part of the gristle of his ear cut off ; and if, after that, he be taken wandering, he shall be adjudged and executed as a felon ; and that no person shall give any money in alms, but to the common boxes, or common gatherings, in every parish, upon pain to forfeit ten times as much as shall be given." This latter clause was evidently designed to counteract the deteriorating effect which gratuitous provision invariably produces on the labouring classes, by relaxing the exertions of the industrious, and begetting habits of indolence, whence, so frequently, spring the most corrupt practices in a class of the community upon which the prosperity and happiness of mankind materially depend.

In order to furnish a still more effectual remedy for the wounds of the commonwealth, Edward VI. devised a system of parochial education throughout the kingdom. "This," said the youthful monarch, whose sagacity was much beyond his years, "shall well ease and remedy the deceitful workings of things, disobedience of the lower sort, casting of seditious bills, and will clearly take away the idleness of the people." His early demise interfered with the accomplishment of the design, which has, since, been carried out by public exertion. But he had already endowed several schools besides Christ's Hospital, which proved the value which he attached to the blessings of education. By degrees, and in the gradual succession of years, it appears that an increasing interest began to be taken in the children, as we find a Lewis Randall, Esq., giving £50 towards providing a dinner of roast meat for them every year on St. Matthias's day, unless the feast should fall in Lent ;

and, in that case, "good furmity was to be substituted both at dinner and supper." Every Blue who reads this work, will remember with what hilarity he entered into the feelings of his compeers, when the "double rice spiced" was produced on this anniversary. Meanwhile, children had been admitted, educated, and apprenticed forth, in accordance with the original intention of the founder; and here we may briefly notice the regulations under which these duties were, at first, conducted.

On the presentation of a child, it was requisite to have a certificate, signed by the Alderman of the ward, or his deputy, and by, at least, six of the richest or well-to-do men of the parish, that the said child was the offspring of lawful wedlock; that is,—that his male parent was a freeman, without the means of providing for his family, and that the child himself was above four years of age. It then provided, that "this ordinance touching the admitting of children, be not broken, except in cases of extremity, where loss of life, and perishing, would presently follow, if they be not received into this said hospital." In regard to education and apprenticeship, it was absolutely required of the treasurer, that he, acting with one, at the least, of the other governors, should "have a careful regard to whom the children be put, chiefly that they be honest persons, and such as be well able to keep them, and to bring them up to such facultie, service, or occupation, as they may, hereafter, be good members of the commonwealth; and, as nigh as they can, to bind them with none but with freemen of this city." Before they were

sent out into the commercial world, it was ordered, that, as they were "men children," they should be able to read, write, and cast up accounts, and that they should be found "apte thereunto," but that "such of the children as be pregnant, and be very apte to learning, should be reserved and kept in the grammar school in hope of preferment to the university." These provisions are excellent in themselves, and evince the care with which the children of the institution were attended to.

From 1553 to 1600, which embraces the first forty-eight years of the foundation, the donations and bequests, principally made by governors, amounted to £9828 9s. 8d. The estates granted, or presented, within the same period, exclusive of a magnificent benefaction from Lady Mary Ramsey, towards its close, produced an annual rental over £4000. Notwithstanding this apparent wealth, however, the institution was, in reality, in considerable difficulty. At this period it maintained and educated four hundred children, and relieved, with alms, a vast number of poor. This enormous draught upon its funds compelled a reduction of the number of its inmates and pensioners; and, it appears, that in 1580 there were only one hundred and fifty children on the books, and in 1597 we find that the hospital was in debt £800. Through the efforts of the Lord Mayor, who had "a good liking to relieve the house," and other benevolent persons, including the grants of Dame Mary Ramsey, it soon began to disencumber itself of its embarrassments. Amongst the other gifts of this benefactress to the institution, she merits the honor of having laid the foundation of that

distinction which the scholars of Christ's Hospital have, from time to time, attained to in the University of Cambridge. We have already observed, that the hope of academical preferment was held out to children who discovered a more than ordinary aptitude for learning, and, in the year 1566, an allowance of twelve pence a week was given to an exhibitioner at Cambridge. Three years after this, an application was made to Cecil, the sagacious secretary to the illustrious Elizabeth, to petition Her Majesty for preferment for the children at the University; and a supply of books, with eight pence a week, till he obtained a fellowship, was ordered in the same year (1569) to a student of Oxford. It does not distinctly appear that the suit was granted, if it were presented; at any rate, no permanent assistance, for similar purposes, seems to have emanated from the royal benevolence. The following portion of a tablet, therefore, commemorative of the charitable deeds of Lady Ramsey to Christ's Hospital, seems worthy of a place in these pages. It was affixed to one of the pillars in Christ's Church and kept its place until the great fire.

BEHOLD THE WORKES OF GOD DONE BY HIS SERVANT,  
DAME MARY RAMSEY.

She hath given a yearly maintenance for two Fellowes and foure Scholars in Cambridge.

More, two livings of good value when they shall become fit to supply them.

More, towards certain Sermons to be preached in this church yearly.

More, in Christ's Hospital, a free Writing Schoole for poor men's children.

More, in the country, a free Grammar School for the poorer sort.

*All which several gifts, before remembered, are to continue yearly, for ever.*

THE REST OF THE GODLY WORKS DONE BY THIS GOOD LADY.

She hath given a worthy maintenance to the poore of Christ's Hospital.

More, a bountiful gift for the healing of poore wounded souldiers.

More, a liberal maintenance for ten poore maimed souldiers.

More, a liberal maintenance for ten poore aged widows.

More, a bountiful gift to release poore men out of prison.

More, a bountiful gift to relieve poore men in prison.

More, a yearly stipend to poore maides' marriages.

More, to the relief of the poore of four several parishes.

*All which several gifts are for ever.*

This benevolent lady lies buried in the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth.

The addition of a writing school to the institution, was a great boon, and its fructifying influences have been amply attested in the eminence to which Blues have risen in all parts of the commercial world. As the prosperity of the hospital grew more cheering, its charities became more extended, and, in the time of Camden the historian, who died in 1623, no fewer than six hundred children were maintained and educated, and one thousand two hundred and forty pensioners were relieved by it, in alms. Great, however, as these numbers appear, they were, by no means, the maximum that received the benefits of the institution. At three different periods in the year 1655, the number of the former, was nine hundred, nine hundred and eighty, and one thousand one hundred and twenty, respectively. Weekly

allowances were, at this time, made for nursing a large portion of the younger children in various districts of the city, and its neighbourhood. There was, also, a seminary at Hertford, and another at Ware, designated the "place house," with accommodation for one hundred and forty boys and a master. This was afterwards removed to Broxburn, and ultimately merged in the present establishment at Hertford. The increase of means, however, was not commensurate with the increase of admission, and, after some disputes and reforms, it was, on the 27th November, 1668, ordered, that out of eighty children to be admitted, every Alderman should present one as a "token of thankfulness for great kindnesses, at that time, received from them,—in allusion to the injury some portions of the hospital sustained during the great fire,—that certain of the governors, who also had been great benefactors, should, also, have one presentation, and that the remainder should be left at the disposal of the president and treasurer." Of every child now admitted, it was, also, required, "that his father should be a freeman of the City of London ; that he should be seven years old, or upwards, at the time of admission ; that he should be free from all deformity or disease ; and that the parish in which he was born should engage to discharge him from the hospital at the age of fifteen. These qualifications were again required in eighty children to be admitted in 1670 ; and, in 1674, a printed form was directed to be sent to every governor, in order that the particulars, therein specified, might be strictly observed in all future nominations."



In pursuing our sketch, we now arrive at one of the most important epochs in the history of this institution—the foundation of the Royal Mathematical School. “During the early part of the reign of Charles II.,” says the Reverend William Trollope, M.A., “Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Jonas Moore, Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Charles Scarborough, were among the governors of Christ’s Hospital. To these the famous name of Samuel Pepys was afterwards added; and it was by the united exertions of these worthies, that the institution and endowment of the Royal Mathematical School were mainly effected. The advantage which was likely to accrue from such an establishment, is believed to have first suggested itself to the mind of Sir Robert Clayton, who lost no time in communicating the project—through the Lord Treasurer Clifford, whose name furnished the first letter of the “Cabal” ministry—to the King. His application was, at the same time, supported by Sir Jonas Moore, then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, who solicited, in its favour, the mediation of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., then Lord High Admiral of England, and the persons above mentioned, with some others of less note, were appointed to carry the design into immediate effect. The Royal Charter was granted for the purpose, and the school was opened for forty boys, under the auspices of the King, in 1673.” It is hardly necessary to remark here, that the extravagant passions of this degraded monarch, kept him all his life in straitened circumstances, and that in order to supply the demands of these passions, he was often as abject in spirit as he was lofty in station.







WRITING SCHOOL AND WARDEN'S HOUSE.



### CHAPTER III.

The Royal Mathematical School—Sir Jonas Moore—Mr. Pepys—  
Presentation of King's Boys at Court—Stock's Foundation—  
Travers' Foundation—Sir Robert Clayton—The Great Hall—  
Building of a Writing School—Singular Marriage—Building of  
Wards and Gallery—The St. Arnaud Miniature—Congratulatory  
Addresses to our Sovereigns—Verrio's Painting—The Lord  
George Gordon Riots—Re-arrangement of Corporation Rights—  
Mr. Boyer—Formation of an English Library—Re-building of  
the Hospital.

BEYOND the grant of the charter for the Royal Mathematical School, alluded to at the close of our last chapter, Charles did little towards the maintenance of his new foundation. To be sure, he gave an annuity, of £1,000, to terminate in seven years—about as *unprincely* an endowment as ever was bestowed upon any foundation having such noble objects for its end. By the first patent, bearing the date August 19, 1693, he reserved, for his own service, as many of the boys as might be required, and assigned the rest, who were properly qualified, to such merchant-masters as were disposed to take them without a premium. Very few masters, however, could be induced to take them on such conditions, and a grant of £370 10s. was subsequently obtained to enable this *particular object* to be carried out.

The school having thus been endowed, Sir Jonas Moore, who was one of the best practical mathematicians of his time, undertook the compilation of a complete system of mathematics for the especial use of the establishment. He had composed and printed the subjects of Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, and Cosmography, when the hand of death brought his laudable labours to an end. Mr. Perkins, who was, at this time, second master of the school, assisted him in preparing the Algebra, as well as in the principal propositions of Euclid. This gentleman, also, executed the subject of Navigation; when, in 1681, the volume was published under the superintendence of Mr. Hanway and Mr. Pottinger, sons-in-law of Sir Jonas, assisted by two persons of no less eminence than Flamstead and Halley. Mr. Perkins reaped no benefit from his labours, for just as he completed his Navigation, he, also, terminated his earthly career.

Although the Revolution of 1688 had, to some extent, interrupted the business of the hospital, still the more ardent of its friends did not neglect its interests, or forget to keep a vigilant eye upon its government. Among these was Mr. Pepys, who was now brought into more immediate connection with its interests from a communication, made to him by the governors, respecting the proper application of a bequest made by Mr. Henry Stone. During the life of this governor he had given the annual sum of £57 6s. 8d. "for the better maintenance and education of the children on King Charles's foundation, or increasing of their number," and,

in the early state of the school, the former alternative was adopted. In 1693 the principal portion of his estate, personal and real, was left, by will, to the hospital, with a proviso that, at least, £50 should be set apart for the more efficient maintenance of the Royal Mathematical School. It now became a subject of discussion as to which portion of the bequest should be set aside for this purpose, and the advice of Mr. Pepys was requested. That gentleman replied, in a long letter to the general court, and complained of the "ill state" into which that foundation had sunk, as well as of the want of proficiency in its children. Into this dispute it would occupy too much space to enter, but let it suffice, that in 1668 a long promised report of these abuses was presented to the Court, and Mr. Pepys became treasurer of the institution. Sir John Moore, however, being shortly afterwards taken ill, he exchanged the treasurership for the vice-presidency, which placed him in a position to carry into effect schemes of improvement which had long occupied his mind. He directed his attention to the re-modelling of the Mathematical School, and the disposal of Mr. Stone's bequest. The union of the King's boys with those upon Stone's gift, he had constantly opposed, and it was finally resolved that there should always be *twelve* boys upon this foundation, to form a kind of introductory class, from which the King's School might be supplied, as vacancies arose. The whole, therefore, became, to a certain extent, participators of the same advantages. Besides their education and maintenance in the Hos-



pital, these boys are, now, on their discharge, furnished with a midshipman's uniform, a strong sea chest, a sextant, and a case of mathematical instruments. They are, also, presented, on receiving from the master and steward a certificate of good behaviour, a handsome silver chronometer of the value of £15. The King's boys are forty in number, and wear a badge, emblematic of their future destiny, upon the left shoulder. This emblem is kept in the possession of its wearer after his discharge from the school, and was, when the press-gang was in operation, a security against his being taken. The boys on Stone's foundation are, from their number, usually called the *twelves*, and are, also, distinguished by a badge. It, however, is worn on the right shoulder, and bears a different device from that of the King's boys.

One of the peculiar privileges of the Royal Mathematical School was the yearly presentation of the boys at the Court of their Sovereign, whilst the first drawing-room of the year was being held. Formerly, this ceremony took place on the first day of the year, but after the celebration of the festivities, incident to the season, ceased at Court, it occurred on the day on which the birth of the Queen was recognised. From the commencement of the malady which clouded the intellect of George III., and throughout the entire reign of George IV., no drawing-rooms were held; accordingly the custom was discontinued; but during the reign of William IV. it was revived. On this occasion, the boys produced their maps and charts, and other specimens of their proficiency in

nautical science. These they unfolded before their Sovereign, kneeling on one knee, as he passed to the presence chamber. This ceremony seems to have been peculiarly gratifying to William, whose early recollections of the service in which he, himself, had served, would draw from him a congratulatory remark upon each of the lads as he passed them.

To the foundation of King Charles a bequest was made, in 1780, by John Stock, Esq., and subsequently Travers' School was united with it. The boys upon Mr. Stock's foundation are, like those of the other foundations, called the "twos," from their numbers. They, also, wear a badge, consisting of the figure of Britannia and an anchor, and must be children of deceased lieutenants of the royal navy.

The gift of Samuel Travers, Esq., was of much more value than that of Mr. Stock. In 1724 he bequeathed the residue of his estate to the hospital "for the purpose of establishing a school for the education of such a number of children, sons of lieutenants in the navy, as the proceeds would enable the governors to support. The provisions of the will stipulated for a separate master, who was to be accommodated with a house ; and, until within the last fifty years, the establishment was kept perfectly distinct. It was, however, subsequently united with the Royal Mathematical School, to which it is, to some extent, preparatory. The number of the sons of lieutenants, now kept upon this foundation, is about fifty, who are admitted as vacancies occur, and with no reference whatever to the annual presentations at

Easter. They are, by no means, bound to enter the naval service; but on entering the Royal Mathematical School, the parent puts his signature to an agreement to that effect.

In proceeding with our sketch, it would be unpardonable, did we omit to record one of those acts of generosity which, although perhaps more frequent in this than in any other country on the face of the globe, will still bear an addition to their number. We have seen that Sir Robert Clayton was the first mover in accomplishing the foundation of the Royal Mathematical School. In the spring of 1765, he had been attacked with such a dangerous illness, that there was hardly a hope entertained of his recovery. He, however, did recover; and, in order to render some acknowledgment, in a work of benevolence, for the mercy which had been granted him, he pondered, in his mind, what would be the most suitable way in which this should be done. At that time, the ravages of the great fire upon the hospital had only been partially repaired, and the south front of the old conventual structure was still a mass of ruins. It was, therefore, suggested by a Mr. Firmin, a friend whom he had consulted, that he could not bestow his beneficence in a more suitable manner than in rebuilding the fallen edifice. The suggestion having met the views of Sir Robert, an estimate of the cost was supplied, and, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, the work was commenced, and was to be finished for £5,000. The half of this sum was to be borne by the partner of Sir Robert, Mr. Morrice. "As the building pro-

ceeded," says the Reverend William Trollope, whose language we gladly quote when any act of benevolence is to be recorded, "curiosity was, in vain, excited to ascertain the benefactor by whose liberality the long-neglected fabric was, at length, emerging from the ruined heaps; Sir Robert having laid a strict injunction upon Mr. Firmin, to whom he entrusted the disbursement of the expenses. In the meantime, various improvements had been introduced into the plan, which had the effect of nearly doubling the amount of the original estimate; the entire payment of which, in consequence of the death of Mr. Morrice, devolved upon Sir Robert. When the work was completed, with the exception of some projected alterations, adapted to certain proposed improvements in the system of education then pursued, the excellent donor was checked in his career of benevolence, by the political factions of the time. Party spirit then ran high in relation to the Popish Plot, and the Bill of exclusion against James II. ; and Sir Robert, with many other high-minded and public-spirited individuals, became an object of popular indignation, and was ejected from the councils of the City, and the government of the Hospital. Then it was that Mr. Firmin thought himself no longer bound to keep the secret that had been confided to his care, but regarded it rather as a duty to place the character of so true a patriot in its proper light. The pious act was, accordingly, divulged; and the memorial of an act, which might, otherwise, have remained in everlasting concealment, is now recorded beneath a statue of the youthful founder, in a niche above the south gateway." This

memorial every Blue must have seen, but, for the benefit of those who may not have visited Christ's Hospital, we here transcribe it :—

EDWARD THE SIXTH, of famous memory, was the  
Founder of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL :  
and SIR ROBERT CLAYTON, KNT., and ALDERMAN,  
sometime LORD MAYOR of this CITY OF LONDON,  
Erected this Statue of KING EDWARD, and Built  
most Part of this Fabric,  
Anno Dom. 1682.

Amongst other parts of the hospital which suffered during the fire, was the Great Hall, a survey of which was taken in 1680, when it was found to be in a state of almost complete dilapidation. It had not become an absolute ruin, but it was in such a condition that Sir John Frederick, Knt., ordered it to be pulled down and rebuilt. The entire cost of this undertaking was defrayed by Sir John, and the sum was upwards of £5,000. In point of extent, the hall, as rebuilt, greatly exceeded that which the fire had nearly destroyed. It, however, has also fallen before the stroke of time, and the march of improvement, in order to give place for the magnificent structure which now stands on its site. It was levelled in the autumn of 1827, but its associations still retain a reverential hold upon the mind of many a Blue. With it, all our boyhood's recollections are fondly—not in the sense of *foolishly*—blended. In looking back upon its aged walls we feel a melancholy, yet pleasing revivification of spirit, which almost makes us young again. It rises, like an exhalation before us, and, in the garden, we mingle with our

former compeers as gaily as ever ; although, alas ! 'tis but a dream of the past. This edifice was one hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and forty-four in height. At the southern extremity it had a splendidly arched window, and, along the east side, five of a smaller span. Originally the windows were on the west side ; but in 1762 these were bricked up, and the wall covered with the large picture of Verrio. The pulpit was in the center of the western side, and on each side, lower down, was a small choir. At the north end, just over the entrance, was a grand organ, which had been presented to the hospital by Edward Skelton, Esq., one of the governors, in 1672. Here took place the arrangements which were to be carried out at the annual solemnities at Easter ; here the public suppers were discussed ; here were displayed, on St. Matthew's day, the oratorical powers of many a speaker ; and here much was done that need not now be chronicled, but cannot help being remembered, by every contemporary Blue, who has sate under its roof.

We now come to another important epoch in the history of the hospital, which, as a commercial seminary, had risen amazingly under the active and able management of Mr. Smith, the writing master. In order still more to enhance the value and usefulness of this department of the institution, Sir John Moore, who was then president, undertook to erect, at his own expense, a writing school of sufficient extent for the accommodation of five hundred boys. Accordingly this building was commenced, in 1694, on a piece of ground adjoining the north side of the

hall. Its superintendence was placed under Sir Christopher Wren, and, on the 10th April, 1695, it was opened with great ceremony. A statue of Sir John Moore now stands in front of the building ; and the following inscription records the munificence which proposed and completed its erection.

Anno Dom. 1694. This Writing School, and stately Building, was begun, and completely finished, at the sole charge of SIR JOHN MOORE, KNT., and Lord Mayor of the City, in the year MDCLXXXI., now President of this House. He having been, otherwise, a liberal benefactor to the same.

In order, in some measure, to relieve these, somewhat, dry details, we will, here, take the liberty of introducing a rather singular event which happened in the September of the same year (1695) in which this school was opened. Two rich citizens having died, bequeathed their estates, one to a Blue-coat boy, and the other to a Blue-coat girl, respectively. The circumstance being unusual, and not likely to happen often, if ever again, caused a considerable degree of excitement and speculation upon the happy fortunes of the young legatees. What was the best thing to be done to give such an event greater notoriety ? Why, what could be better, or more appropriate, than to make up a match between the youthful couple, and this was accordingly done, and they were publicly married at Guildhall chapel. It is not to be expected that the nuptials of this happy pair were to present such a magnificent pageant as welcomed to England the Princess Alexandra on the occasion of her arrival from Denmark, or that there was an illumination at night, which outshone in variety,

luster, and effect, everything of the kind that had ever before been witnessed in this country—not at all : yet there were done things which imparted some degree of *eclat* to the ceremony. The bride was dressed in a blue gown and a green apron, and was conducted to the chapel by two boys ; whilst the bridegroom was dressed in a coat of blue satin, and was conducted thither by two of the girls. Thus were they arrayed, and, as they passed in procession along Cheapside, headed by several of the governors, and followed by a train of their school-fellows, a scene more exuberant with joy can scarcely be imagined. Every face was covered with smiles, and, as the crowd was, doubtless, not quite so great as that which welcomed the Danish Princess to the metropolis, of which she may yet be Queen, we may fairly presume that there were no accidents of so serious a nature as to cast a gloom over the occasion. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor giving away the bride, the party returned to the Hospital, where the wedding dinner was prepared in the great hall. Mr. Pepys, who relates the circumstance in a letter to Mrs. Steward, concludes it thus :—"Bow Bells are, just now, ringing *ding dong*, but whether for this I cannot presently tell ; but it is likely enough, for I have known them ring upon much foolisher occasions, and lately too."

Continuing our history, we now come to the rebuilding of the ward over the east cloister, which was done at the expense of Sir Francis Child, in 1705, and, in 1730, two additional wards were built at the back of the writing-school by J. Bacon, Esq.,



to accommodate the increasing number of children, which, from time to time, the hospital was enabled to receive. From the same circumstance, it became necessary to make an addition to the gallery in Christ Church. For this purpose permission was given by the parishioners, who, on their part, requested the right of a presentation in return. This was granted, and continued to exist till 1749, when it was annulled on account of some disputes between the governors of the hospital and the parish, in reference to the payment of poor rates and other matters.

Whether arising from a peculiar disposition of mind, or an idea that what was deemed of great value, would be safest in the keeping of this Hospital, it would be difficult to say ; but, in 1754, it became the depositary of a strange bequest from James St. Arnaud, Esq., of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Queen Square. In the will of this gentleman is given to Christ's Hospital a miniature set in gold, the portrait of his grandfather, John St. Arnaud, Esq., together with the residue of his estate, amounting to upwards of £8,000, on the condition "that the treasurer shall give a receipt to his executors, and a promise never to alienate the said picture ; and as often as a change of treasurer takes place, every new treasurer shall send a written receipt and promise to the same effect to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford." In the event of the non-production of this portrait to a deputation annually sent from Oxford to see it, the whole estate is to become forfeited to the University, to be appropriated to certain purposes

expressed in the will. The importance attached to this miniature, and the preservation or loss of the comparatively large sum which its preservation involves, have no doubt been the cause of some speculation, which active and suggestive minds invariably have the faculty of forming to the satisfaction of themselves. Consequently, by such, the miniature is not the portrait of the grandfather of Mr. St. Arnaud, but that of one of the Royal Stuarts, and no less a personage than the Pretender himself. This supposition arose from the fact of one of the ancestors of Mr. St. Arnaud having, in the reign of Henry III., married into the family of that regal and unfortunate line ; but as a supposition, however ingenious and apparently true, cannot set aside a fact, the miniature still continues to hold its reputation of being the representation of the grandfather of Mr. St. Arnaud. Every year a court, called the "Picture Court," is held, in which it is formally produced, and deputies from Oxford are now, we believe, only occasionally present to ascertain the fact of its preservation.

From the earliest period of the foundation of Christ's Hospital it has been usual, on certain occasions of the advent of the Sovereign to the City, to place the children in some commodious situation, and, through the senior scholar, to present an address of congratulation to the Monarch. During the progress of Queen Elizabeth through the City, on the 14th January, 1558-9, they occupied, with the governors, a place at St. Dunstan's church, and one of them delivered a Latin oration. On Lord Mayor's Day, in 1681, a speech was delivered to Charles II. at the west

end of St. Paul's Cathedral, where all the boys were stationed, and those of the King's new foundation held in their hands their mathematical instruments. Besides these out-of-door exhibitions, both Charles and his successor, James II., received the children more than once at court, and it was one of these occurrences, which suggested Verrio's picture, which is still in possession of the governors, and which occupies an immense portion of the north side of the hall. In subsequent reigns this privilege was restricted to King's boys only; but the open air congratulatory address was, since the time of Queen Anne, always delivered by the senior scholar of the grammar school, in the route of the customary visit of the Sovereign to Guildhall, on the first Lord Mayor's Day after his or her accession. The last occasion, on which it was celebrated, was when the splendid entertainment was given by the City to George III. and Queen Charlotte, on the 9th of November, 1761. The governors and the officers of the Hospital, with all the children, were stationed on a scaffold, specially erected, at the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral. When the royal procession had reached the spot, their Majesties' alighted, and, taking their seats under a canopy which had been raised to shade or shelter their royal heads, the senior Grecian delivered his address, of which, at its conclusion, a couple of copies were presented to their Majesties, who received them from the hands of the youthful Cicero with the greatest condescension.

Having alluded to Verrio's painting, which is still in possession of the Hospital, the following criticism

from the pen of Mr. Malcolm, in his "*Londinium Redivivum*," will convey to the reader a pretty accurate idea of the general design and execution of this wondrous performance. "This enormous picture must, originally, have been in three parts, the center on an end wall, and the two others on the adjoining sides ; placed thus, the perspective of the depths of the arches would have been right ; as it is at present, extended on one plain, it is exactly the reverse. The audience chamber is of the Ionic order, with twenty pilasters, and their entablatures and arches : the passage seen through these has an intersected arched ceiling. The King sits in the center of the painting, on a throne of crimson damask, with the royal arms embroidered on the drapery of the canopy, the front of which is of fringed white cloth of gold. The footstool is of purple cloth of gold, and the steps of the throne are covered by a rich Turkey carpet, not remarkably well painted. The King holds a scroll in his left hand, extends his right, and seems to address a person immediately before him. The position of his body, and the fore-shortened arm, are excellent, and the lace and drapery are finely drawn and colored. On the sides of the throne are two circular portraits. The painter has committed a strange error in turning the King's face from the Lord Mayor, who points, in vain, to an extended map, a globe, and all the kneeling figures exulting in the progress of their forty boys in the mathematics, who are busily employed in producing their cases and depositories. Neither, in such an attitude, could the King observe fourteen kneeling

girls, though their faces and persons are handsome and graceful, and the matron, and her assistant, seem eager to place them in the monarch's view. Verrio has stationed himself at the extreme end of the picture, and his expression appears to inquire the spectator's opinion of his performance. On the opposite side a yeoman of the guard clears the way for some person, and a female seems alarmed at his violence, but a full dressed youth, before him, looks out of the picture with the greatest indifference. There is only one excellent head, which speaks earnestly to a boy. Another figure, probably the master or steward, pulls a youth's hair with marks of anger. Several lords in waiting are correct and good figures."

In 1780, the Lord George Gordon riots took place in London, and, as an idea had prevailed among the populace that the children of Christ's Hospital were being nurtured in the principles of Popery, on the night of the 2nd of June, when the gaols were burnt by the mob, the prisoners, who had made their escape from Newgate, assembled in the outlet of the Grey Friars for the purpose of striking off their fetters. They then demanded to be admitted within the gates of the Hospital, but Mr. Wales, who was then the mathematical master, would not permit this, and, by his firm and manly remonstrances, succeeded in convincing them that they were under a mistake, and that no benefit could ensue, but much evil arise, from making an attack upon harmless and defenceless children. Had this not been the case, who can tell what might have been the consequences? A

second "massacre of the innocents" might have taken place within the precincts of an institution specially erected for their protection.

Up to this period differences of opinion had frequently arisen as to the rights and privileges to which the Corporation of London were entitled in directing the affairs, not only of Christ's Hospital, but the other Hospitals, and it was now found to be absolutely necessary that they should be brought to some satisfactory conclusion. This was at length effected by an agreement bearing date June 15, 1782, to which full force was given by an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III. In this enactment it is declared, "that every, the covenants, clauses, provisions, stipulations, and agreements therein contained, were ratified, confirmed, and established according to the tenor, purport, and true intent and meaning of the same." On this authority the whole arrangement of the rights of the Corporation, and of the Governors of the several Hospitals has since been conducted. "As far as Christ's Hospital is concerned," says the Rev. W. Trollope, M.A., "the share in its government belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, has become vested, since the passing of the Act, in the Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen, chosen by the whole body. Besides these governors *ex officio*, noblemen and gentlemen, upon the payment of £400, and passing a ballot as to character, are presented with a staff, and become governors by benefaction. Upon receiving a donation to the above amount, the treasurer informs the committee, who recommend to the court that

the donor should be made a governor ; and, his qualifications being duly examined by the committee, he receives his charge in full court, and enters upon the exercise of all his privileges. There is no limitation to the number of benefaction governors ; but, by a standing order, twenty new governors must be made every two years ; and if the complement is not filled up, the deficiency is supplied by persons nominated by the governors in rotation. Be the number, however, complete or not, every alderman, at the first biennial nomination after he comes into office, is allowed to name a governor ; and, if still deficient, the governors then proceed to nominate in turn, till the whole twenty are elected. Every nomination governor, whether proposed by an alderman or an ordinary governor, must become a benefactor in the sum of £200." Between the years 1806 and 1816, or in a period of ten years, one hundred and five new governors were elected, whose benefactions amounted to £39,330. With the exception of the treasurer, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, none of the governors possess exclusive privileges. Besides the right of nomination, the Aldermen have each one presentation annually ; the Lord Mayor two, one being extra on account of his position. The present President being His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has no additional advantages in reference to presentations, beyond the usual number of two. The Treasurer, who is always a benefaction governor, has also two, and one, in his turn, as governor. The remaining presentations are filled up by the ordinary governors, of which about one hundred and thirty

are issued annually. In this, the system of rotation is adopted, each year being commenced at the point where the last presentation ceased ; so that, every fourth year, each governor has the privilege of presenting a child. "An Alderman, however, as well as a common council governor, who has no exclusive privileges, resigns his staff with his office, unless he had made himself a governor by benefaction before or during the exercise of his civic functions ; and no privileged governor, except the treasurer, is entitled to present, in his turn, as an ordinary governor. If, however, the president is Lord Mayor, he has two presentations in each capacity ; and, in the year 1767, when there was no regular issue of presentations, the Lord Mayor was complimented with his *extra* presentation." Since the passing of the Act in confirmation of the regulations of 1782, such has been the constitution of the external government of Christ's Hospital.

About this time, the scholars, sent on exhibitions to either University, began to attract considerable notice, by the rapidity with which they rose to academical distinction. These boys were tutored under the mastership of Mr. Boyer, whose indefatigable exertions were endeavoured to be rendered as efficient as possible by the assistance of the governors. This teacher was most successful. Among others of his pupils was Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, who has paid a warm tribute to his merits. "He early moulded my taste," says he, "to the preference of Demosthenes to Cicero, of Homer and Theocritus to Virgil, and again of Virgil to Ovid. He habituated me to compare Lucretius, Terence,



and, above all, the chaster poems of Catullus, not only with the Roman poets of the (so called) silver and brazen ages, but with even those of the Augustan era ; and, on grounds of plain sense and universal logic, to see and assert the superiority of the former in the truth and nativeness both of their thoughts and diction. At the same time that we were studying the Greek tragic poets, he made us read Shakespeare and Milton as lessons ; and they were the lessons, too, which required most time and trouble to *bring up*, so as to escape his censure. I learned from him, that poetry, even that of the loftiest, and seemingly, that of the mildest odes, had logic of its own as severe as that of science, and more difficult because more subtle, more complex, and dependent upon more and more negative causes. He sent us to the University excellent Latin and Greek scholars, and tolerable Hebraists ; yet our classical knowledge was the best of the good gifts we derived from his zealous and attentive tutorage." Such is a *portion* of the tribute paid by a great poet to as great a teacher ; and that it was well merited there cannot be the slightest question. We have inserted so much of it in these pages, in the hope that Mr. Boyer's successful mode of disciplining the mind in the realms of classical lore, may afford some hints to others who pursue his vocation, perhaps, with equal zeal, but with less satisfaction either to themselves or the more ambitious portion of their pupils.

In 1787 an "English Library" was formed, and attached to the upper grammar school, which was kept in a building constructed of such materials as had been saved from the fire. In 1793 new

grammar schools were opened, and were capable of accommodating about four hundred children. Of these the under school occupied the entire length of the building, and over the upper school, which was much smaller, another of the same size was set apart for the boys on Travers's foundation. When, in 1815, the new plan of education had been adopted, it was deemed necessary to throw the three apartments into one, when one of the most splendid rooms of the sort could not have been found to meet the purposes for which it was now designed. The building, however, was, to a large extent, discovered to be unsound, caused by the timber being affected with the dry rot ; consequently a great portion of it had to be pulled down. This being done, on its site was raised the present beautiful structure, which, under the same roof, comprises the grammar, mathematical, and drawing schools, together with additional wards for the accommodation of the scholars.

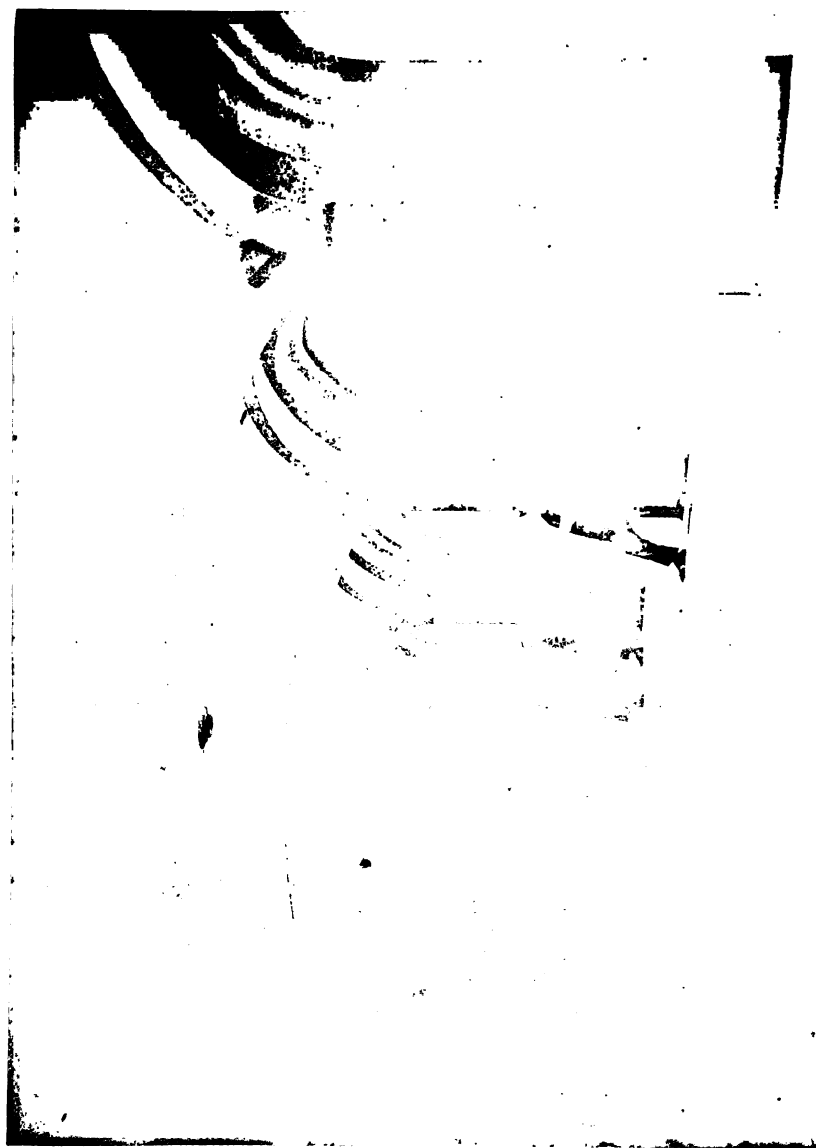
In 1803, a survey having been made of the hospital, it was found to be in a state of rapidly advancing decay ; and it was felt to be necessary to appropriate a certain part of the surplus revenue to the establishment of a fund for gradually rebuilding the whole of it on its present site. This sum, however, was quite inadequate to enable the governors to accomplish, at a period so early as they wished, an object so desirable ; accordingly, a resolution passed the court to the effect "that a subscription be immediately opened, to render effectual aid to the fund which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue, towards the gradual rebuilding of this hospital on its present site, and that

which the governors are enabled to purchase under the authority of parliament for the improvement and enlargement thereof in London." The subscription was headed by a donation of £1,000 from the Corporation of London, and large contributions came in from the several companies, from individual governors, and from the nobility and gentry of the country ; and these, from time to time, have been increased by benefactions and bequests. Some years, however, passed before the governors could venture upon the vast undertaking they had in view. At length, on the death of Mr. Palmer, the treasurer, and the election of Thomas Poynder, jun., Esq., (in 1825), to the office so long and so honourably held by that gentleman, the rebuilding commenced under the direction of Mr. Shaw, F.A.S., Architect, and George IV. was requested to lay the first stone. Circumstances having prevented his Majesty from performing the ceremony in person, he was, on the occasion, represented by his brother, the Duke of York. The following translation of the inscription upon the brass plate deposited in its proper place, with coins of the reign of George IV. in a glass saucer, will be sufficient to illustrate this portion of our history.

"THE FIRST STONE OF THIS EDIFICE, ERECTED FOR THE USE OF THE CHILDREN EDUCATED IN CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, FOUNDED UNDER ROYAL AUSPICES, IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI., ENLARGED BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF CHARLES II., AND SUPPORTED BY THE MOST GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF SUCCEEDING KINGS, WAS LAID, ACCORDING TO THE PLEASURE OF HIS MOST AUGUST MAJESTY, GEORGE THE FOURTH, BY HIS BROTHER, THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK, ACTING IN HIS MAJESTY'S OWN







HALL CLOISTERS.



BEHALF, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1825. MAY THE GREAT AND GOOD GOD GRANT THAT THE EVENT PROVE FORTUNATE AND HAPPY !”

That this event might have due celebration, the Duke of York, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, ordered a week's holiday, when three cheers for the King burst from the Blues, with all the vehemence of which their lungs were capable. Since the day on which the first stone of the New Hall was laid, four years had elapsed, and the 29th of May, 1829, was appointed for the ceremony of opening the now completed building. At twelve o'clock, which was the hour limited for admission by tickets, upwards of twelve hundred persons were assembled in the Hall, among whom were Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, the Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, Marquis Camden, Earls Stamford, Darnley, Spencer, and Clarendon, Lord Althorp, Sir Francis Freeling, Sir William Curtis, and many more notable personages. On the entrance of the children, who took their seats at the tables belonging to the several wards, a voluntary was performed by Mr. Glenn, the music master, who presided at the organ. Meanwhile the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities had arrived in state, and were received by the Treasurer at the eastern entrance. When the Lord Mayor had taken the chair, Dr. Copplestone, Bishop of Llandaff, acting for the Bishop of London, who was absent from illness, ascended the pulpit and read a prayer, composed for the occasion by Mr. Greenwood, the head master. This done, the Bishop descended from the pulpit, and took his seat on the left of the



President, when the two senior Grecians delivered gratulatory addresses on the occasion. The latter first recited some elegant Latin verses with an appropriate motto from Virgil, and was followed by his companion in an English prose oration. This was succeeded by the usual prayers and grace, when the boys sat down to a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum pudding. After dinner and grace, an anthem was sung by the choir with very great effect, and "God save the King" followed in full chorus. The Blues then, once more, expanded their lungs, by giving three cheers for "the King;" and after making their obeisance to the company, retired. such was the last event marked by any special solemnity different from the ordinary routine of scholastic discipline, within the walls of Christ's Hospital.

## CHAPTER IV.

Internal government of the Hospital—President—Treasurer—Chief Clerk—Receiver and Wardrobe-Keeper—Steward and Chaff-Boys—Matron—Nurses—Beadles—Divers Functionaries—Physician—Surgeon—Apothecary—Surveyor.

THE external government of Christ's Hospital is vested in the Corporation of London, whilst its internal economy has that kind of completeness in its arrangements which is calculated to confer the greatest amount of health and comfort upon the inmates. The President is nominally at the head of the whole establishment. He presides over all courts, which he has the power to summon from time to time as he thinks proper. For the ordinary business of the house, however, there are five regularly-appointed courts, and those for special objects are usually convened by the authority of the Treasurer, who acts under the direction of the Committee of Almoners. At these courts every Governor is entitled to vote, and receives due notice to attend ; fifteen form a *quorum*. The President is always an Alderman of the City ; and in case of a vacancy, it has been the custom to confer the vacant honour on the Lord Mayor then in office ; though not always without some opposition to his election. By the resignation of his gown he is considered virtually to resign his office, which is, otherwise, an

appointment for life. During the first ten years of their existence, the five Hospitals were under the joint superintendence of a Comptroller-General ; but a President was subsequently appointed to each separately.

Next in rank to the President, but in reality superior in authority, is the Treasurer, whose duty it is to receive and account for all sums of money due to the Hospital, and to make the necessary disbursements for the use of the establishment. At all committees he takes the chair. These committees consist of fifty members, and, as a body, are called the Committee of Almoners. They meet regularly on the second Friday of every month, with the exception of August, to superintend the admission of children, and conduct the routine business of the House. The duties of the Treasurer are extremely onerous. He has to see that the whole of the orders or resolutions of the Court and Committee are duly carried out, and every officer is accountable to him for any neglect of duty. He is, in fact, chiefly responsible for the efficient execution of all that appertains to the benefit of the institution. For these duties, he receives no fixed salary ; but as his supervision of the establishment requires his constant presence, he has a residence assigned him within the walls of the institution.

The Chief Clerk is the confidential attendant on the Court and Committee. His duties are to make minutes of their proceedings ; to be vigilant in watching the interests of the Hospital ; to open all letters addressed to the Governors generally, and to lay everything connected with his office before his

superiors. He draws up leases and agreements with tenants; and sees that everything connected with the management of the affairs, the letting of the estates, the administering of the trusts, and the dispatch of the various business of the Hospital, is regularly and duly performed.

The Receiver assists the Treasurer in disbursing the current expenditure of the House. For this purpose a sum not exceeding £1,000 is left in his hands, for which he accounts weekly or oftener as the Treasurer may desire. He requires to be in attendance at the counting-house during the appointed hours of business, to receive and pay over to the Treasurer the monies due to the Hospital; to pay the ordinary expenses of the establishment; to bring under the notice of the Committee, from time to time, an account of all houses belonging to the Hospital which shall be empty, of estates untenanted, and of leases within three years of their expiration; to collect the bills of tradesmen and others for examination and auditing; and to see that the Committee is duly summoned for the consideration of such affairs as come within his province. There is appointed, with the Receiver, a Wardrobe-Keeper, who is charged with the custody and distribution of the children's wearing apparel, and the linen and other necessities for their use and comfort.

The Steward is another office of great importance in an institution where there are so many mouths to fill. His business is to look after the children during those hours they are not engaged in their studies; he attends them at the stated hours of breakfast, dinner, and supper; sees that they appear

clean and respectably attired, and conduct themselves with propriety at the table ; receives the provisions supplied for their use ; examines and signs the bills of the tradesmen ; and prepares, for the examination of the auditors, a weekly account of the several articles which have been sent to the House, which have been consumed, and which are still remaining. In receiving and giving out the usual articles of consumption and domestic use, he is assisted by three senior boys, who rejoice in the cognomen of Buttery Boys, and who are rewarded with a weekly ticket, and enjoy some other privileges and distinctions for the service they afford. "The appointment of these juvenile officers," says the Reverend W. Trollope, "seems to have been coeval or nearly so with the foundation of the School ; for it is shown by an entry in the records of the year 1573, that, 'the three elder grammar boys kept an account of the number of messes at each meal, to be examined at the monthly audit.' A similar entry made in July, 1574, shows the antiquity of two other offices which are still in existence. The gift of a benefactor is therein recorded, by whose bounty, 'the Bible Clerk in Hall and the boy who begins the psalm, are, each, to have, three days a week, a white loaf for sugar.' There is little doubt that the Bible Clerk is now represented by the Chaff Boy ; a chaff being, in the peculiar dialect of the School, any little article of value, as a toy, a book, a pen-knife, and the like, which a boy may have in his possession. When a lost chaff is found, it lies on the Steward's table for a stated period, at the end of which, if unclaimed, it becomes the property of the finder ; and it is the

office of the chaff-boys to set out the various deposits at each meal for inspection, to look out the Psalms and lessons for daily service, and to wait upon the Steward during his attendance in the hall. "The Steward sees to the regulation of the several wards, and assigns each boy, either on his admission or removal from Hertford, to his respective nurse. He also appoints the monitors, though this is usually done in conjunction with the Head Master, and keeps a check upon them, in the performance of their duties, by unexpected visits from himself. Offences are reported to him in the hall ; and the offender stands up before him during the meal, and awaits the punishment, which, in ordinary cases, it is in the discretion of the Steward to inflict. During the hours of play, the beadles act under the Steward, and watch the conduct of the boys. Each has a certain beat assigned to him, so that a system of police is, as it were, established, and all disorderly behaviour and all forbidden games, effectually prevented. On the Sabbath, the Steward accompanies the boys to Christ Church, both in the morning and afternoon. They occupy the galleries on each side of the organ ; that on the right being entirely commanded by the Steward, while, on the left, the Matron and the Grecians, with the assistance of the monitors, lend their assistance in keeping quiet and decorum.

The charge which devolves upon the Matron is, to some extent, connected with that of the Steward. She is daily met by him in the hall at dinner and supper ; but her more immediate duty is to superintend the nurses in apportioning the food to the children ; to see that the nurses themselves, as well

as the children, are clean in their persons and respectable in their attire ; to watch their behaviour and to assist in preserving order. Previous to the ringing of the bell for dinner, she must visit the kitchen, and see that the meat is properly and sufficiently dressed, that what is to be eaten is fresh and wholesome, that the proper quantity is served to the nurse of each ward, and that it is distributed without confusion. On Sunday, she accompanies the children to church, taking upon herself the charge of the gallery to which her pew is attached, and enforcing the regular attendance of the nurses. In their wards, also, the conduct of the nurses is under her especial control. She has the power to "command, reprove and rebuke them," and, in case of disobedience, to report the delinquent to the Committee. She is required, once a week at least, to visit every ward between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, and see that the children are covered in their beds, and that there are none there who do not belong to the Hospital. In reference to this part of her duty, the original charge in the order of 1557 is thus stated :—"You shall twise or thrise in every weke arise in the night, and goe as well into the sicke warde, as also into every other warde, and there se that the children be covered in the beddes, whereby they take no colde." She also looks after the linen and clothes of the children ; sees that the wards are kept sweet and clean, pays the nurses their wages, directs the laying of the table-cloth on the days of public entertainment, and prepares alone the rose-water in an antique salver. These are the greater number of her duties, which are quite numerous enough fully to occupy her time.

The Nurses are fourteen in number, and preside over their respective wards and dormitories. The accommodation which each of these wards furnishes is sufficient for from forty to sixty boys, to whose health, comfort, and cleanliness, the nurses are expected to administer as far as lies in their power ; treating them with kindness and forbearance, and avoiding all " railing, scolding, and immorality ; " to submit to the commands of the Steward and the Matron, to interdict gaming and all degrading sports, and to enforce attention to good manners in those committed to their care. They have, also, to see that prayers are duly read before they retire to rest, and that the children go to bed at night and rise in the morning at the hours appointed ; to attend in the hall at dinner and supper, for the purpose of carving and distributing the food at their several tables ; to report the absence of any boy or boys, whether by night or day, and never to absent themselves from the hall without leave of the Steward, or from the Hospital without leave of the Treasurer. At a quarter before ten at night, a bell summons the monitors and other privileged boys to bed, and, shortly afterwards, each nurse makes a tour round her ward, to see that the children are properly covered and that all is quiet for the night. After this bell is rung, neither fire nor candle is allowed in any of the wards, which suggests the idea that it may have had its origin in the ancient curfew—*couvre feu*, cover fire—of William the Conqueror, who, amongst other acts that were viewed as tyrannical, directed that at the ringing of the bell at eight o'clock every one should put out his light and go to bed. To these



duties several others of minor importance are added, and that the nurse may be deemed fully capable of performing them, and at the same time show that she has arrived at the maturity of a wise discretion, she must, at her election, be above forty years of age, of irreproachable character, and the widow of a freeman of the City of London. Besides these nurses, there is one belonging to the Infirmary.

Besides assisting the Steward in the management of the boys during their play hours, the Beadles have to rise with them, and see that they proceed orderly to school and to the hall ; that none of them loiter about during school hours, and that no beggars or vagrants are permitted to pass the gates. They have other duties of a subordinate kind ; and the superintendent beadle or porter attends at all courts and committees, and, on public occasions, walks before the Governors, in his official gown, carrying his staff, which is surmounted with the arms of the Hospital in massive silver. The regular duties of this functionary consist in opening the gates by five o'clock in the morning, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at seven o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and in closing them at five o'clock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at eight o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas ; in ringing the last evening bell about a quarter before ten o'clock, " according to very ancient custom ;" in winding up the several clocks, in keeping the organ gallery and singing school properly cleaned, in looking after the fire-plugs, fire-engines, coals, and doing such other things which are required of him, as the Steward, under the Treasurer, shall direct. After he has locked the gates in the evening, the beadle who

resides by the Ditch Gate, leading into Little Britain, takes charge of the gate till ten o'clock ; and the other beadles, in turn, are stationed at the lodge by Christ Church, to give passage to and fro until midnight, when the keys are delivered to the porter, and no admittance can be obtained except by a resident officer's private key. The beadles are elected annually on St. Matthew's day.

Besides the beadles who perform subordinate parts in the establishment, there are two Messengers, a Watchman, and two Street-Keepers, who have each several duties assigned them. There are also a Cook and a Cobbler. In former times the latter functionary was a person of far more importance than he now is. Then he had the children "under his governance, not onlie to teache his *science*, but also governe them orderlie." There were, also, a Barbour and a Chirurgeon, the latter holding rank between the man of the razor and the man of the last.

At the head of the Medical Department is the Physician, who is charged "from time to time, to give his best judgment, and to administer good and wholesome counsel for the preservation of the children and officers resident in the house ; and upon notice given him thereof, to visit any who are sick, and to order fit medicines and remedies as the nature of their diseases may require. His salary is little more than nominal ; but the introduction which it affords, renders the appointment an object of consideration.

The duties of the Surgeon are the same in regard to accidents and wounds, as those of the Physician in regard to sickness and disease. His attendance,

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however, is expected to be more constant and regular, inasmuch as casualties are happening and requiring his immediate attention. On all admission days, he must be present to assist the Apothecary in the examination of the children about to be received into the house, to take care that none be admitted with any infectious or incurable disease, conformably to the standing regulations framed for that purpose. The salary of this professor is a mere trifle, but the situation is desirable from the respectability it confers on the person holding it. The eccentric John Abernethy once held it, and was remarkable for his kindness and attention to the children committed to his charge.

Nearly connected with these professional gentlemen, is the Apothecary, who, that his advice and assistance may always be at hand, is resident within the walls of the Institution, his house being in immediate connection with the Infirmary. Without assigning an especial reason, he is not permitted to be absent for a whole day or a single night, unless he has the permission of the Treasurer. A prohibition was formerly laid against his private practice; but, we believe, that this is now limited to such engagements only as would interfere with a due discharge of his official duties.

Independent of all these offices there is a Surveyor, who has to take care that all the buildings of the Hospital are kept in a state of habitable repair, and who has to inform the Treasurer and Committee of the works which may be deemed necessary from time to time, to keep them so. He has, also, to see that the houses and tenements let by the Governors, on lease

or otherwise, are kept in a state wherein the tenants have covenanted to keep them ; and that the part of the Governors themselves, as landlords, is also duly performed. In his capacity of Architect, he draws the plans for all new buildings ; and after their approval by the Court, superintends their erection, and is responsible for the fulfilment of the contracts. The landed estates of the Hospital are under the surveillance of a skilful Land Surveyor ; and he, with the Solicitor, whose duties it is not necessary to specify, completes the official establishment of Christ's Hospital.

## PART III.

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### *Biographical Sketches of Non-Resident Modern Blues.*

It would have been easy to give an extended series of memoirs of the many men who, from the walls of Christ's Hospital, have been sent forth into the world, and have, by their own unaided talents, raised themselves to eminence in the numerous diverse occupations which they were destined, in life, to pursue. We prefer, however, confining ourselves to the notice of a very few, but who are known, by their writings and literary associations, wherever the English language is spoken, and the Protestant religion acknowledged.

### DR. MIDDLETON, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON is eulogised by Coleridge as "the truly learned, and every way excellent, Bishop of Calcutta," and was born on the 26th of January, 1769, at the village of Kidleston, Derbyshire, of which his father was rector. Up to his tenth year he received his education from his father at home, and in the April of 1779, he was, on the presentation of the Reverend Edmund Rider, admitted into Christ's Hospital. In 1785, he was raised to the Grecian's, or







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head class, and was the cotemporary of several boys, who, afterwards, became celebrated for their classical attainments. At this time he wrote verses as exercises, but the specimen we have seen of these does not strike us as indicating a very high possession of the poetical faculty. A stanza, however, which shows how he spent his time at School, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers.

Yet ill the mind, with joy elate,  
 Shall paint ideal woes ;  
 Declare, my soul, thy happier envied state,  
 And speak the source from whence each blessing flows.  
 Within this cloister'd calm retreat,  
 Where sacred Science loves to fix her seat ;  
 How do my moments tranquil wing their flight,  
 In elegant delight !  
 Here now I smile o'er Terence' comic page,  
 Or hold high converse with th' Athenian sage ;  
 Now listen to the buskin'd hero's strain,  
 With tender Ovid love, or weep o'er Hector slain.

In 1788, MIDDLETON was removed to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he also enjoyed one of the Moses' scholarships, appropriated to scholars from that foundation. Here he seems to have settled down diligently to his studies, especially with a more direct view to divinity, although he did not neglect the occult sciences. That this was the case is evident from the fact that, in January 1792, at the examination for his B.A. degree, he stood fourth among the senior optimes. But it was neither the man of science, nor the philosopher that he associated with at college. His mind seems rather to have taken a literary turn, and those

whose tastes were similar to his own, he chose for his companions. In March, 1792, he was ordained to the Curacy of Gainsbury, which he resigned in two years, in order to undertake the education of the children of Dr. John Pretyman, Archdeacon of Lincoln, who, from a paper which he had read in "The Country Spectator," edited by MIDDLETON, was induced to solicit his tutorship for his children. In 1795, he was presented to the rectory of Tanser, in Northamptonshire, by the father of his pupils. This was a great step in advance, and enabled him, in 1797, to enter upon the married state with Elizabeth, daughter of John Maddison, Esq., of Allington, in the county of Lincoln. This lady was a valuable person, and greatly enlarged his happiness. She was his constant amanuensis in transcribing his MSS. for the press. He now felt that whilst he continued to reside at Tanser, it was impossible to superintend the education of his pupils with that degree of care and attention requisite to render them apt scholars; accordingly, in 1799, he undertook the cure of St. Peter Mancroft, in the city of Norwich. Here his eloquence as a preacher, and his steady and punctual discharge of his parochial duties greatly advanced his reputation. In 1802, he was transferred to the consolidated rectories of Little and Castle Bytham, to which he had been presented by his former patron, and which he held with Tanser by dispensation. About this time he published a treatise on "The Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament." Of this

work Porson spoke highly, and it is due to the industry of Mrs. Middleton to state that she transcribed it throughout for the press.

The death of one of his pupils, and the removal of the other to Cambridge, now left him at liberty to change his residence. Accordingly, in 1808, he left Norwich, and went to Oundle, a distance of a couple of miles from his parish, where he remained till the spring following, until some repairs, necessary to the comfort of his rectorial residence, were completed. In the same year he took the degree of D.D., and preached the commencement sermon before the University. In 1809, he was collated to a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral, and, shortly afterwards, was induced to act as a magistrate for the county of Northampton. This office, however, did not accord with his professional habits, and he resigned it in about a twelvemonth. In 1811, he effected an exchange of the livings of Tanser and Bytham, for those of St. Pancras and Puttenham in Hertfordshire, and took up his residence at the Vicarage of St. Pancras, Kentish Town, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. He also received the appointment to the Archdeaconship of Huntingdon in the following year; and as an extensive field of usefulness had now opened to him, he became an active member of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was now brought into constant communication with the most eminent scholars and divines, by whom his society was greatly cultivated, whilst theirs was a source of great

comfort and happiness to himself. Notwithstanding the 'increasing duties which now devolved upon him, he was unremitting in his attention to his parochial charge, which amounted to 50,000 souls.

In 1813, the Charter of the East India Company—now no longer in existence—was renewed, and it was deemed absolutely necessary to make some provision for the maintainance of the national religion in the East; accordingly the Company were charged with salaries for a bishop and three archdeacons. Calcutta was erected into an episcopal see, and, at each of the Presidencies, an archdeacon was appointed. On the recommendation of Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, the new bishopric was offered to Dr. MIDDLETON, who thus expresses his sentiments upon the subject. "You will easily imagine," he writes to Archdeacon Bonney, "that in accepting this office, I have sustained a very severe conflict of feelings,—I *had* even declined it; but when I came to settle the account with my own heart, I really found that I had little to allege in behalf of my decision; I began to suspect that I had yielded to some unmanly considerations, when I ought rather to have counted my comfort, my connections, and my prospects at home, as altogether worthless, in comparison with the good of which it might possibly be the design of Providence to make me the instrument. How far, even now, I have reasoned rightly, God alone knows; but I have endeavoured to view the subject impartially, and I trust in the Almighty to help the work in which I am to engage."

The consecration of this good man took place on the 8th of May, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, and, on the 17th, he received the valedictory address of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, from Bishop Law ; on the 19th he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and on the 8th of June, he sailed from Portsmouth for Bengal. During the voyage he devoted his time to the prosecution of theological study, to his improvement in the Hebrew, and the acquirement of a knowledge of the Persian ; besides drawing up and fixing in his mind some prudential rules for his future government and guidance. This was a wise mode of occupying his time amidst that dreary waste of waters which the sea usually presents to the eye of a landsman ; but when viewed as one of the greatest works of the Creator, moving as if it itself had life, whilst within its depths it is replete with animal existence,—a perfect storehouse of an endless variety of aquatic life, how interesting does it become as an object of contemplation ! The meditative mind

—pauses, wrapt in wonder at the sea—  
 Thou emblem apt of all that's most sublime !  
 Of that Incomprehensibility—  
 ETERNITY, which has no end in time ;  
 Thy voice like thunder, has an awful chime,  
 When Tempests stir thee, and awake thine ire,  
 But O ! How gentle, when the morning's prime  
 Sheds peace upon thy breast—the lady's lyre  
 No softer music gives, than thou when winds retire.

On the arrival of the new Bishop, he was forced to spend a couple of months in looking out for a house in which he could be comfortably accom-

modated—a circumstance that does not suggest any very favourable or venerative ideas to have been held by the people for the vocation of the Bishop. Be this as it may, however, he, at length, succeeded in finding suitable accommodation in providing himself with a domicile at no less a rental than £630 *per annum*. Publicly, however, his reception was not very flattering, from an ill-grounded fear of exciting the jealousy of the Hindoos; but privately, he received all the attention to which his character and station entitled him. When it became known to the Hindoos that a Bishop had arrived in Calcutta, so far from a jealous feeling arising amongst them, they expressed their joy at the circumstance, and remarked that “it was high time, for the English had a head of every department except their religion.” Some of the more distinguished natives who called upon him to pay their respects, so far from expressing any horror at Christianity, said to him, that, when properly understood, “their religion and his were the same.” The first time he preached to his new congregation was on Christmas Day, when thirteen hundred had assembled to hear him. He was heard with great attention, and at the close of his sermon, £750 was collected for the benefit of the poor. His labours now commenced in earnest, and he found that he had entered upon a field where all that he could do, however much that might be, a great deal would still be left undone. He mainly directed his attention to three primary objects—to dissolve the national superstitions and idolatries; to inculcate the principles of vital Christianity,

together with the observance of the appointed forms and ceremonies of the established Church ; and to unite, as far as possible, in a bond of charitable union, all those who were anxious for the promotion of our common Christianity. Among other annoyances which beset him in the pursuit of his vocation, was some encroachments attempted to be made upon his privileges by the Presbyterians, with Dr. Bryce, a divine of that persuasion, at their head, and sent out by the General Assembly of Scotland. These, however, he was enabled successfully to resist ; but writing home at this period, he thus alludes to them, " You will judge that my situation is not a very easy one ; and yet I am neither depressed in spirits, nor at all discouraged, I am as indefatigable as if my labours were crowned with complete success, and all the world applauded my endeavours ; and yet in the prevailing apathy of the people, it matters little in that *point of view* whether the Bishop labours incessantly, or does nothing. No man gets credit in India, or is remembered there three months after he leaves it. All his earthly encouragement must be looked for in England."

Whatever might be the drawbacks to his success, Bishop Middleton did not suffer himself to be discouraged. His Christian ardour burned with a pure and perfect flame, and in the July of 1815, he held his first confirmation. His primary charge to the clergy he delivered in December, and on the 15th of the same month, he left home for the purpose of making the primary visitation of his diocese—an undertaking which could not be accomplished under five thousand miles. On this mission he went by



sea to Madras, thence by land to Ponticherry, Cuddalore, Tranquebar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Palamcotta, and Cape Comorin to Cochin, and thence by sea to Bombay. This journey was performed in palanquins (Mrs. Middleton accompanying him), and camels were the animals that carried them. The mission numbered about five hundred, inclusive of the servants, the soldiers of the escort, and their wives and children. It is unnecessary to particularise all that the bishop did on this long journey; let it suffice that he everywhere performed his duty, doing all that he could to disseminate the principles of Christianity, and to impress the minds of the people with the truths of the Gospel. In fact, the foundation of all that has since been done towards the propagation of Christianity in the East, was done on this occasion. He was absent from Calcutta a year, and on his return on the 10th December, 1816, he resumed his duties with his usual ardour.

In February, 1819, he set out on his second visitation to Madras, accompanied by Mrs. Middleton and Mr. Hawtayne, his chaplain, who had recently arrived from England, with the view of entering upon that appointment. He returned from this visit on the 10th of June, and shortly afterwards received the intelligence of a grant of £5,000 being made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the East, and being set at his disposal. This was cheering news, and convinced him that his labours were not unrecognised in the land of his birth. The grant was accompanied with a request that he would suggest the measures best calculated to promote their designs. This he accordingly did, and it

resulted in the establishment of a College in the vicinity of Calcutta. Large sums from other sources were subscribed to this laudable undertaking, and on the 15th December, 1820, the foundation-stone of this building was laid with the most impressive solemnity.

In January, 1821, he proceeded with his second visitation, and arrived at Bombay in the end of February. Thence he proceeded to Cochin, and thence to Ceylon, which had been added to his diocese, and where he remained six weeks. His third and last visitation was held at Calcutta on the 17th of December, 1821, when he delivered a charge to his Clergy, which he did not live to repeat at the other Presidencies. On Tuesday, July 2nd, contrary to the advice of his physician, his zeal led him to visit the College, at an hour of the day when such a step would necessarily be attended with danger. In the evening, however, he appeared in perfect health, and conversed for some time with the Government Secretary on his present plans and future hopes and prospects. "He was employed," says one of his biographers, "during eight hours on the Wednesday in writing to Government, and, at length, declared himself perfectly exhausted. Nevertheless, he proposed to Mrs. Middleton—who herself was just recovering from severe illness—that she should accompany him in the carriage before the sun went down. They had not proceeded far, when, at a turn in the road the slant sun which, at the damp season of the year, is particularly dangerous, shone full upon him ; and he immediately declared that he had received a *coup-de-soleil*, a stroke of the sun. Under

this impression he returned home ; but though he took what was offered by Mrs. Middleton, he could not be prevailed upon to receive medical advice. During the night, the feverish symptoms increased ; and so great was his mental excitement, that he could scarcely be restrained from rising, and pursuing the business in which he had been engaged. Sensible, at length, of the extent of his disorder, and not altogether without fear as to its consequences, he sent, in the morning, for his physician, Dr. Nicolson, in whom he placed the most implicit and well-grounded confidence. He also wrote to his chaplain, requesting him to take his place in the pulpit on the Sunday at the Cathedral ; but so careful was he to excite no apprehension in the minds of his friends, that they were wholly unprepared for the melancholy fact of his approaching end, till within two hours of his departure." The disease continued to increase till Monday night, on July 8th, 1822, when the first Protestant Bishop of India expired, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the ninth of his consecration.

The death of Bishop Middleton was much deplored both in India and England, and a monument has been erected to his memory in both countries—one in the Cathedral at Calcutta, and the other in St. Paul's, London. The latter was executed by Lough, and represents the Bishop in the act of blessing two Hindoo children, and stands in the south-eastern window of the western aisle. On the pedestal is the following inscription, written by Dr. Coplestone, Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's :—

**THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, D.D.,****FIRST PROTESTANT BISHOP OF INDIA.****BORN 4TH JANUARY, MDCCLXIX.****CONSECRATED TO THE SEE OF CALCUTTA MAY 8, MDCCCXIV.****DIED JULY '8, MDCCCXXII.**

Bishop Middleton was a man of warm affections, of a constant and grateful mind, and much attached to the Institution in which he was initiated into the depths of the learned languages. He often expressed a wish, as soon as his circumstances would permit, of giving some substantial proof of the benefits he had received from Christ's Hospital; and in due time he was enabled to gratify his benevolent desire. In a letter, dated Bombay, July 16, 1816, he writes, "You know that I have a great desire to become a Governor of Christ's Hospital. It would, indeed, be no more than a payment of a debt, and I shall think of it when I am a little more at my ease; for though my income (£5,000 a year) sounds very well, it is by no means adequate to the demands upon it, in the way of charitable subscriptions and contributions. It was not considered that I was to be not merely Bishop of Calcutta, but of every place in India, where the British have any footing. However, I hope, that if I live two or three years longer, I may afford to indulge myself in an expense which would yield me the highest gratification." Accordingly, we find him, a few years later, writing to Mr. Ward, enclosing a bill for £400, together with the following communication to the Treasurer:—"I have to request that you will take an early opportunity of waiting upon the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital with the

enclosed, being the amount of my donation to *the noblest Institution in the world*, and an imperfect acknowledgment of what I owe to it, as the instrument of a merciful Providence." This donation was not received till late in the year 1821; and the necessary papers for the presentation of a boy, to which he was entitled at the Easter immediately following his election, did not arrive in India till some months after his death. Such, however, was the feeling on the part of the Committee, and their respect for the deceased, that Mrs. Middleton was allowed to fill up the presentation in favour of the child of a widowed Indian friend. Thus does goodness beget goodness, and by a mutual reciprocity of kindnesses, happiness is extended, the afflicted conditions of life are lightened or limited, and their enjoyments proportionably heightened and enlarged.

## CHARLES LAMB.

THIS distinguished English essayist and humourist was the son of a clerk to Mr. Salt, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, in which legal fortress, Charles, in 1775, first saw the light. At an early age he was sent to Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge, the poet, was his schoolfellow. Reared in the very centre of the metropolis, he evinced, throughout life, a powerful perception of the splendour and squalor; the singularities, extravagancies, excitement, and oddities which are continually making themselves visible in the great world of metropolitan life. "I often shed tears," said he, "in the motley Strand, for fulness of joy at so much life!" An impediment in his speech prevented his acquiring an exhibition at the University, and in 1792 he became a clerk in the India House, in which occupation, and in the same House, he drudged for thirty-three years.

As an author, Lamb made his first appearance in a small book of poems, published in conjunction with Coleridge and Lloyd. Although this venture received a severe criticism in the pages of the "Anti-Jacobin," Lamb was not discouraged, but, it may be presumed, rather stimulated, to pursue the pleasures of authorship. Accordingly, not a very long time afterwards, he produced a drama, entitled "John Woodville." There are few, acquainted with the literature of the present century, who have not heard of the "Essays of Elia." They were first

printed in the "London Magazine," and it is upon them that his fame principally rests. His complete works include, besides the "Essays of Elia," two volumes of verse, and "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare." As specimens of the quiet and quaint easy humour which characterize the essays of Lamb, we commend his "Farewell to Tobacco," his Essay on "Roast Pig," "Christ's Hospital Thirty Years Ago," and the "Old Benchers of Lincoln's Inn." These, we consider, fair specimens to represent a mind which seems frequently to have literally revelled in an atmosphere of inoffensive and refined humour. In one of his last Essays he describes his feelings on being released from the drudgery of the India House. It is one of his most delightful papers, and is designated "The Superannuated Man." This event occurred in 1825, about nine years before his death, which took place at Edmonton in 1834.

With the exception of one terrible circumstance, the life of Lamb may be described as almost wholly uneventful. In 1796 his unfortunate sister, Mary, worn out by incessant toil at her needle, as well as broken in her nervous system by confinement, in an uncontrollable fit of frenzy took away the life of her mother. Her insanity being proved, she was permitted to remain in the charge of her brother for the remainder of her life; and Lamb, to his eternal honour, religiously performed the duty he imposed upon himself, to the end of his existence. Subsequently she was restored to reason and her brother, who, on her account, perhaps, never married. He passed his days with her, and they both evinced the

tenderest regard for each other, devotedly spending their hours together in the interchangement of those "thousand and one" little actions of love which are the truest, as they are the sweetest, evidences of an affection which no change of scene or circumstance can shake.

Lamb was held in high estimation by a large intellectual circle, among whom may be mentioned Leigh Hunt, Southey, Rogers, Talfourd, and his life-long friend, Coleridge. In 1848 Talfourd published "Lamb's Letters" and "Final Memorials," and those who would fully realize the fascination of his Essays, as well as the rich morsels of autobiography scattered through his writings, should consult these tributes to a genial and worthy man. For quaint and unconventional humour Charles Lamb has, perhaps, never been surpassed. While we write, he is, we think, without even a good imitator, and, unlike many of our leading humorous writers, his works will preserve all the freshness of a green spring time, long after the generations for whom they were composed, have passed away.



## JAMES HENRY LEIGH HUNT.

THE subject of this sketch was the son of a West Indian gentleman, who was a resident in America when the war of Independence broke out in that country. Being a firm royalist, he was compelled to flee from the place of his abode, and naturally sought refuge in England. Here he entered into orders, and afterwards became tutor to Mr. Leigh, nephew to the Duke of Chandos. His son Leigh was born at Southgate, Middlesex, in 1784, and, with Lambe, Coleridge, and Barnes, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, but left it at the age of fifteen. He had already composed verses which were published under the title of "*Juvenilia ; or, A Collection of Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen.*" After leaving school, he first became assistant to his brother Stephen, an attorney, but afterwards he obtained a clerkship in the War Office.

As the literary tastes of young Leigh had already begun to develop themselves, he cultivated them with ardour, and when, in 1805, his brother John started a paper called *the News*, he became its reviewer, as well as the writer of its theatrical criticisms. These last evinced considerable talent, and were written in a much higher style than had been hitherto shown in such literary performances. He had now become known, and, in 1807, he reproduced them, publishing the series under the title of "*Critical Essays on the*

Performers at the London Theatres." In a year afterwards, he resigned his situation in the War Office, to undertake the joint editorship of the *Examiner* newspaper, which he and his brother John had established. Embarked upon the waters of politics, the Hunts soon got into trouble. The bold political essays of the *Examiner* brought upon its proprietors three government prosecutions. The first was in 1820, for an attack on the Regency. This, however, was abandoned, but the following year the Hunts were again tried by Lord Ellenborough for alleged seditious sentiments expressed in an article on military flogging. On this occasion, the remarkable defence of Mr. Brougham contributed greatly to their acquittal by the jury. A third article, in which the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., was severely handled and called an Adonis of fifty, led to their being condemned to pay a fine of £500 each, and to suffer two years imprisonment. The severity of this sentence brought Leigh Hunt into great popularity, and he received the sympathy of Lamb, Keats, Shelley, Moore, and Byron. While in prison he wrote "The Descent of Liberty : a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and the "Feast of the Poets." On his release, Keats addressed to him his fine sonnet, entitled "Written on the day that Mr. Leigh Hunt left Prison."

The next literary effort of Mr. Leigh Hunt was designated "Foliage ; or Poems original, and translated from the Greek of Homer, Theocritus, &c." Of this performance, as a whole, we may speak favourably, but, we believe, it is little read, except by those who desire to make themselves thoroughly

acquainted with the entire character of the mind and the nature of the talent which produced it. In 1818, he commenced a small periodical, modelled upon the principle of Addison's *Spectator*, and called it the *Indicator*. The essays of which this work is composed, were calculated to give it a high degree of popularity, although the humour has no pretensions to equal the papers of the great original. In 1823 the *Quarterly Review*, having attacked with some degree of acerbity the "Cockney School" of poets, to which Mr. Hunt belonged, it elicited from him a satire on Mr. Giffard, the then popular and severe Editor of that journal. The piece was called "Ultra-Cupidarius," but failed in damaging, or indeed, affecting in any degree, the iron power of the lofty-toned Conservative *Quarterly*. At this period the fortunes of Mr. Hunt seem to have sunk to a very low ebb, when he was induced to accept a kind invitation from Shelley to go to Italy, where he and Lord Byron were at that time residing, and passing a large portion of their hours together. Before Hunt saw Shelley in Italy, however, the unfortunate Author of "Queen Mab" was no more. He had sunk in the Gulf of Spezzia. His body was afterwards, washed ashore, and, in accordance with the laws of Tuscany, that everything so cast up from the sea, should be burned, all that was mortal of Shelley was consumed to ashes. They were then collected, and afterwards placed in the Protestant burying ground at Rome. Both Byron and Hunt attended this ceremony.

Mr. Hunt now entered the residence of Byron, with whom he lived for a short time, but apparently on very uncongenial terms. He therefore quitted his

Lordship's house, and in 1828, after his return to England, he published a work on "Lord Byron and some of his contemporaries, with recollections of the Author's life and his visit to Italy." This work contained some severe criticisms on Byron's personal character, which, at a later period of life, Hunt admitted were too harsh. There can be no question however, that the disposition of Byron was such as to render him anything but an agreeable companion ; but when we consider the activity as well as the splendour of his genius when in his residence in Italy at this period of his life, we feel forced to make great allowances for his personal infirmities.

During the next ten years Mr. Hunt edited the *Companion*, being a sequel to the *Indicator* ; wrote "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," contributed to the *Magazines and Reviews*, and published a play, "The Legend of Florence." In addition to these, he superintended the publication of the dramatic works of Wycherly, Farquhar, and Congreve ; wrote "The Palfry, a Love Story of Old Times ;" produced a volume of selections, called "One Hundred Romances of Real Life ;" and wrote a second novel of a more ambitious character than the first, under the title of "Sir Ralph Esher, or memories of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II." Leading, henceforth, the uneventful life of a studious man of letters, the record of his career is nothing more than a catalogue of the names of his literary productions with the dates of their publication. Firstly, there are his Essays and criticisms on Poets and Poetry. Of these the chief are, "Imagination and Fancy ;" "Wit and Humour ;" "Men Women and Books ;"

“A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla ;” and “A Book for a Corner.” Among his genial, chatty antiquarian sketches, we have, “The Town, its Remarkable Characters and Events ;” and, “The Old Court Suburbs, or memorials of Kensington, Regal, Critical, and Anecdotal ;” “Stories from the Italian Poets, with Lives ;” and the Dramatic works of Sheridan, which were of a similar character with his former editions of Congreve and others. His last efforts, are comprised in his Autobiography, in three volumes, published in 1850, and “The Religion of the Heart, a Manual of Faith and Duty.” Of these it is, here, unnecessary to speak. In 1847 he became the recipient of a pension of £200 per Annum from the Crown, which he enjoyed for upwards of ten years. He died in 1859, at the age of seventy-four.

## SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

THIS distinguished essayist, moral philosopher, and poet was the youngest son of the Rev. John Coleridge, Vicar of St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, where he was born on the 21st of October, 1772. His father died in 1781, leaving his widow with a family of eleven children, of whom one, the Rev. George Coleridge, eventually succeeded him at St. Mary Ottery. In July, 1792, Samuel was sent to be educated at Christ's Hospital, where he had the genial Charles Lamb for a companion. It was here that he imbibed that strong taste for metaphysics and theological controversy, from which, as he tells us in his *Biographia Literaria*, he was weaned for a time by the perusal of the elegant Sonnets of Mr. Bowles, which had just then seen the light. In 1791 he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he did not distinguish himself by the closeness of his application, or by any marked degree of success in his academical exercises. All men are more or less subject to fits of indolence, and Coleridge had his ; besides being strongly imbued with the poetic temperament, it was not so easy for him to sit close as it was for those duller natures, who can plod on from day to day, in the same track, until, by dint of sheer labour and perseverance, they finally attain their end. He therefore had his breaks, and consequently, the only honour for which he became a candidate was the medal of Sir

William Browne, for the best Greek ode on a given subject, and in this he was successful.

In 1794 Coleridge quitted the University without a degree ; and we believe the despondency which seems to have taken possession of his mind at this period of his life, must have wholly unfitted him to pursue any active or energetic means even to procure his subsistence. In his *Literary Remains* we find him, in an unfinished poem, addressing his friend, Charles Lamb, about this time, and, in fancy, imagining him wandering far from business and local cares. He says :—

“Thou creepest round a dear-lov'd sister's bed  
With noiseless steps, and watchest the faint look,  
Soothing each pang with fond solicitude  
And tenderest tones, medicinal of love.”

This last line has in it the true touch of the purest of poesy.

After “wandering” himself for some time about the streets—the *desolate* streets of London to the penniless poet—suffering extreme pecuniary distress, he enlisted into the 15th Dragoons, under the assumed name of Comberback. He had not been long in his regiment, however, when one of the officers accidentally discovered his superior attainments in classical learning, and immediately communicated with his friends, who forthwith effected his discharge, when he repaired to Bristol. Here Mr. Southey was then residing, and he shortly afterwards started a periodical entitled the *Watchman*. As this venture was intended to advocate Liberal opinions, he made a tour through the northern manufacturing towns, with the purpose of canvassing for subscribers ;

but the *Watchman* ceased to exist with the ninth number. In the tenth chapter of the *Biographia Literaria*, an account of this amusing tour will be found.

An important step was now about to be taken by Coleridge, inasmuch as he had become acquainted with a Miss Sarah Fricker, to whom, in the autumn of 1795, he got married. Southey, on the same day, married the sister of Sarah, and Coleridge, at once, took a cottage at Nether Stowey, a village at the foot of the Quantock Hills, in Somersetshire. As a means of subsistence, he was, at this time, in the habit of contributing verses to one of the London papers ; and in 1796 he published a volume of poems, interspersed with some by Charles Lamb. In the following year a second edition appeared, containing also some poems by Charles Lloyd. Wordsworth had now become his neighbour, and during their conversation upon poetry, they formed the plan of the afterwards famous Lyrical Ballads. It was in pursuance of this design that the "Antient Mariner," and the first part of "Christabel," were written, both wonderful effusions of their kind. They were both the product of 1797 ; his tragedy of "Remorse" was also composed about this period. In respect to his religious sentiments, at this time, they were Unitarian, and he used to preach in the chapel at Lenton,—an exercise which, no doubt, tended greatly to heighten that natural frenzy in conversation, which, after he became celebrated, distinguished him. In 1798, through the munificence of Messrs. Josiah and Thomas Wedgwood, he was enabled to visit Germany, with the view, as he expresses it, of



finishing his education. In this visit he was accompanied by Wordsworth. Whilst at Gottingen, he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology and natural history, and studied in the notes of a young German student, Eichorn's Lectures on the New Testament. He also took lessons from Professor Tychsen in the Gothic of Ulphilas, being anxious to attain to a critical knowledge of the German language, and went through a complete historical course of German literature; but his acquaintance with the writings of the later German metaphysicians, was not formed till some time subsequent to his return to England.

After his return from Germany, in 1800, Coleridge took up his abode at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had already settled—the one at Keswick, and the other at Grassmere. In the same year he gave to the world his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." He now became connected with the *Morning Post*, and wrote both on politics and literature. In 1804 he visited his friend, Dr. Stoddart, at Malta, and from the May of that year to the October of the next, he acted in the capacity of secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, the then Governor the Island. After his return, in 1808, he delivered a course of lectures on poetry and the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and became a contributor to the *Courier*, which he continued to be up to 1814. In 1809 he issued his first number of *The Friend*, a paper which did not live beyond the twenty-seventh number. It was to the pages of this periodical that Mr. Wordsworth contributed his "Essay on Epitaphs," which is now appended to the *Excursion*. In 1810

he left the Lakes, and did not afterwards return to them, but continued to write such works as were suitable to his genius.

The latter years of the life of Coleridge were rendered easy by domestication with his friend, Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove, and, for some years, he received an annuity from George IV. of £100, as an Academician of the Royal Society of Literature. He contributed one or two able papers to the Transactions of the Society. For some years before his death, he was afflicted with great bodily pain, and had contracted the habit of using opium to a mischievous extent, having resorted to it under a mistaken notion, for medicinal purposes. In his later years he was in the habit of holding *conversazioni* on Thursday evenings, at Mr. Gillman's house, at which he was distinguished for his extraordinary conversational powers. Of these, the two volumes of *Table Talk* which have been published give not the slightest notion, for his conversation was not fragmentary, but, without aid from others, was wont to continue, in the way of suggestion or contradiction, for hours at a time. He died at Highgate, on the 25th of July, 1854, and was buried there, in the old churchyard. Personally, Mr. Wordsworth has described him as "a noticeable man, with large grey eyes." His fame will rest principally on his *Antient Mariner* and his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts.

When we consider the literary character of Coleridge, we are struck with its great want of completeness, and the, in general, fragmentary appearance it presents throughout the whole scope of his works.

His stores were vast, beautiful, and rich ; but, like the costly materials of a splendid palace never to be built, they lay scattered in his mind, without cohesion or compactness. His mind was eminently of the dreamy kind ; and he himself was strongly imbued with that incapacity for action which is one of the chief characteristics of the German intellect. No man, probably, ever existed who thought more, and more intensely, than Coleridge, and few ever possessed a better-stored treasury of learning and knowledge ; yet how little has he given of it to the world ! He has certainly bequeathed to us materials in enormous quantity—a store of thoughts and principles, especially in the department of æsthetic science—golden masses of reason, either painfully sifted from the rubbish of obscure or forgotten authors, or dug up from the rich depths of his own mind ; but these are still in the state of raw materials, or only partially worked. Of complete and substantive productions all that we have of Coleridge are the following:—A small number of odes and lyrics, doubtless of extraordinary splendour and brilliancy, but still so much marked by a perceptible straining after grandeur and energy, as if the poet were lashing up his indolent enthusiasm by convulsive efforts ; an admirable translation, or rather paraphrase, of the “ Piccolomini ” and “ Death of Wallenstein,” executed under Schiller’s own eye ; a volume of miscellaneous prose essays, entitled “ The Friend ; ” the tragedy of “ Remorse,” and “ Zapolya ; ” the “ Lectures on Shakspeare ; ” and two or three lyrical poems. During the greater part of his life he was exceedingly poor ; and his perpetual struggles

to obtain bread by his pen, obliged him, in many instances, to engage in tasks for which his peculiar mental constitution was completely unsuitable—as, for example, the occupation of a political journalist. He began life as a Unitarian and Republican; his intellectual powers were principally formed in the transcendental schools of Germany; but he ultimately became, from conviction, a most sincere adherent of the Anglican Church, and an enthusiastic defender of our monarchical constitution.

“That Coleridge had little power of true dramatic creation,” says Mr. Shaw, Professor of English Literature in St. Petersburg, “is evidenced by his tragedy of ‘Remorse,’ in which, in spite of very striking features of character (as in *Ordonis*), and a multitude of incidents of the most violent kind, he has not produced a drama which either excites curiosity or moves any very strong degree of pity. What is most beautiful in the work is all pure description, and in no sense exhibits human passion, or advances the action. It is perhaps strange, but by no means unintelligible, that a man who was so unsuccessful in creating theatrical emotions should have been a most consummate critic of the dramatic productions of others. Till he wrote, deep and universal as had been the admiring love—almost the adoration—of the English for Shakspeare, there still remained in their judgments something of the *de haut en bas* tone which characterises all the criticisms anterior to Coleridge’s ‘Lectures on Shakspeare.’ It was he who first showed that the creator of ‘Hamlet’ and ‘Othello’ was not only the greatest genius, but also the most consummate artist, who ever

existed. Nothing can give us a higher opinion of the mobility of Coleridge's mind than, the fact, that he was the first to make some approach to the discovery of those laws which, expressly or intuitively, governed the evolutions of the Shakesperian drama ; that he possessed a soul vast enough, multiform enough, to give us some faint idea of the dimensions, the length, and breadth, and depth of that huge sea of truth and beauty."

During his life the reputation of Coleridge was founded less upon his writings than upon his conversations ; or, rather, what has been called his conversational oratory. Possessing in a degree very unusual in modern society, and particularly rare in England, a most inexhaustible flow of eloquent imagery, and a ready command of the harmony of speech, Coleridge's conversations must have resembled those disquisitions of the Greek philosophers, of which the dialogues of Plato are merely a literary embodiment. Starting from a casual observation on any subject, Coleridge would wander on through the whole infinitude of knowledge, with a profuseness of illustration, a profoundness of theory, and a rich melody of language, which those who were intimate with him describe as having produced a kind of fascination in his hearers, and would scatter, as he went, such stores of reading, such new and sublime ideas on art, literature, and history, that, although his hearers often found themselves, at the end of the disquisition, enormously far from the point of their departure, the journey had been so delightful, had given them such glimpses into the sunny realms of the ideal and the pure heaven of

truth, and had enriched them with such treasures of thought and sentiment, that they felt neither weariness nor surprise. Of this wonderful discourser might be said, what Homer says of Nestor, that "From his tongue his speech streamed on, like silent flakes of ever-falling snow."

## WILLIAM CAMDEN.

This eminent English antiquary was born in the Old Bailey, London, in 1551, and although some have expressed doubts as to his having been on the foundation of Christ's Hospital, it is generally believed that the first years of his education were there spent. We are, however, unhappily without the means of absolutely proving this, on account of the records of the Hospital having been destroyed by the great fire. After quitting the Hospital he studied at Oxford, where he received his B.A. degree. Being much attached to study, he sought and obtained the situations of Second and then Chief Master of Westminster School, where he continued for some time; but being much attached to the study of antiquities, he had conferred on him the honourable and lucrative appointment of Clarencieux King-at-Arms. The lives of studious and retired men seldom afford much scope for the pen of the biographer, and the life of Camden forms no exception to the rule. In addition to his great and well-known work, "The Britannica," upon which his fame rests, he published "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," a Greek Grammar, and even, to some extent, courted the favour of the poetical muse. His personal character has been described as "easy and innocent in conversation, and in his whole life exemplary." He died in 1623, at Chiselhurst, in the seventy-third year of his age.

## JOSHUA BARNES.

This learned divine and professor of Greek at Cambridge was the son of a London tradesman, and was born in 1654. He was educated in Christ's Hospital, where he distinguished himself by his early knowledge of Greek, and by some poems in Latin and English, written before he went to the University. In 1671 he was admitted a servitor in Emanuel College, Cambridge, and, in 1678, became a fellow of the same College. By this time he had published his "Geranier," and in 1679 gave to the world a poetical paraphrase on the History of Esther. In 1686 he took the degree of B.D., and two years subsequently to this, published his "Life of Edward III.," dedicated to James II. In 1694 he produced his translation of Euripides, which he dedicated to Charles, Duke of Somerset, and in the following year became professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. In 1705 he put forth his edition of "Anacreon," dedicated to the Duke of Marlborough; and in 1710 his "Homer," dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, and the "Odyssey," to the Earl of Nottingham, and may be said to have finished a life of learned labour. In one of his letters he says, "I have lived in the University above thirty years fellow of a College, now above forty years standing, and fifty-eight years of age; am Bachelor of Divinity, and have preached before kings." He died in 1712, and was buried at Hemingford, where there is a monument erected to his memory.



## PART IV.

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### The Modern School.

#### CHAPTER I.

Important Changes in the System of Education, and Management of the Children—The Division of the Grammar School—The English and Commercial School—The French and Drawing Schools and the Mathematical School—Exhibitions for the Universities—Prizes—The School at Hertford—Masters and other Officials in London and Hertford—Honours at the Universities.

OF late years the Hospital, which had hitherto been looked upon as a Charity School, has acquired the character and denomination of a Public School, though, strictly speaking, it is a Charitable Foundation. It has risen in estimation in consequence of the changes in its system of education, and the improvements adopted for the management of the children, who may now be fairly said to be fitted for every station in life. The greater number of the boys, on leaving the School, being engaged in commercial pursuits, the attention of the Governors has constantly been directed towards affording an appropriate education for these, whilst maintaining the efficiency of the system for the preparation of the intended University Scholars. With this end in view, various modifications and alterations have from time to time been made in the course of instruction. Many years ago an Educa-

tional Committee was appointed to enquire into the comparative merits of various systems of education, and their labours resulted in a series of regulations being drawn up for the management of the Grammar School, so as to extend to the whole of the boys the advantage of a classical education, which had previously been confined to a few. In 1856 the whole system of education was again considered by a Subcommittee specially appointed for the purpose, and upon their recommendation many important alterations were made. The Grammar School was divided into Upper, Middle (or Latin), and Lower Schools. The Upper Grammar School now consists of the Grecians, Deputy Grecians, the Great Erasmus, and Little Erasmus. The Grecians are appointed on the joint recommendation of the Head Masters of the Upper Grammar School and the Mathematical School. They are 25 in number, and are divided as follows : 5 Exhibitioners, 8 Second Grecians, and 12 Probationary Grecians. The Exhibitioners proceed to the Universities at about nineteen years of age. Both Grecians and Deputy Grecians attend the Grammar School for three hours in both morning and afternoon, except on three half-days in the week, when they go to the Mathematical School. The Great and Little Erasmus, as well as all other classes in the Under Schools, divide their time (except the hours specially devoted to French, Drawing, and Mathematics) between the Grammar School and the English and Commercial School.

The Middle School consists of one class only, and is now called the "Latin School." The boys learn Latin, but discontinue the study of Greek. They

attend the English and Commercial School, and the French and Drawing Schools. All boys who have arrived at the age of thirteen and a half years, and have failed to get promoted from the Lower to the Upper Grammar School, are removed to the Latin School.

The Lower Grammar School consists of three classes, each of the lowest two being sub-divided and placed under separate masters. From the two lower classes the boys pass to the upper class of this school, and from that into either the Upper Grammar School or the Latin School.

The school formerly termed the "Writing School" is now divided into the English and Commercial Schools. In the former, the boys not only obtain instruction in writing and arithmetic, but likewise devote a portion of their time to the study of English History, the English Language, and Modern Geography; in the Commercial School the instruction is in writing and arithmetic only.

The French School is attended by all boys in the Upper Grammar School, Latin School, Upper Class of the Lower Grammar School, and first three orders of the Mathematical School, comprising in all about five hundred.

The Drawing School is attended by the same boys who attend the French School (except the Grecians, Deputy Grecians, and Great Erasmus), with the addition of the lower orders of the Mathematical School. The boys attending the French and Drawing Schools have every week two lessons of an hour and a half each in both of these schools.

In the Mathematical School the classes are called

"orders," and the education is likewise partly classical. It is composed of the boys of King Charles the Second's and Mr. Stone's Foundation, destined for sea service, besides those on Mr. Stock's Foundation and Lord Lanesboro's. The Grecians, Deputy Grecians, boys of the Great Erasmus, those of the Little Erasmus who are sufficiently advanced in arithmetic, and such of the boys of the highest arithmetical class of the Commercial School as are not included in the classes just mentioned, likewise attend the Mathematical School, for the purpose of obtaining instruction in mathematics. The boys destined for sea service are permitted to remain in the Hospital till the age of sixteen. Within the last few years a supplemental charter to that of King Charles the Second's has been obtained from Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, dispensing with obligatory apprenticeship, and permitting the boys to enter the Royal Navy or Merchant Service in any capacity.

There are large funds derived under various bequests subsequently increased by benefactions from Mr. Sergeant Moses, Mr. John Browne, &c., for Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. Amongst recent additions to the funds, Mr. Alderman Thompson, the late President, founded three Exhibitions, and the late Mr. Henry Rowed, a Governor, one. Five Grecians are annually sent to Cambridge, with an Exhibition of £80 a year, for four years, and one to Oxford, with an Exhibition of £100 a year, for a similar period. There are also the "Pitt" Scholarship and the "Times" Scholarship both of £30 a year for four years. These latter are subject to competition, and are awarded to the most

efficient scholar in classics and mathematics combined, and are held in addition to the Exhibitions provided from the funds of the School. The Grecians who have obtained Exhibitions leave for the Universities subsequent to the Annual Speech Day, the 21st of September, each one receiving an allowance of £20 for books, £30 for college fees, &c., and £10 for clothes. The proceeds of a collection made after the delivery of the orations on St. Matthew's Day are also divided amongst them. Rewards are likewise given for University distinctions. The speeches are delivered in English, Latin, Greek, and French, and "Speech Day" is observed with great honours—not only by the authorities of the Hospital and by the friends of the scholars, but also by the Corporation of the City of London, who favour, by their presence, the proceedings of the anniversary festival. Many of the old students, also, make, for the occasion, a brief return to the School.

Various prizes of books are awarded, at the half-yearly examination, to the classes in the respective Schools. There are also seven special prizes:—A gold medal, value about £10, and books (£3 4s. 8d.) annually, under the will of the late Rev. George Richards, D.D., a former Grecian, for the best set of Latin hexameters, to be recited by the author on St. Matthew's Day; two gold medals, value £8 each, established by Alderman Thompson, annually, to the best classical and mathematical scholars respectively; books, value £3, half-yearly, to the best scholar in the Mathematical School; books, value £3, yearly, for exemplary conduct, to one of the Grecians in the second year of Grecianship; two prizes of books,







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value £1 11s. 1d., annually, for exemplary conduct—one to a Deputy Grecian, and the other to one of the first or second order in the Mathematical School; books, to the value of £6 11s. 3d., given biennially to the best scholar in classics and mathematics combined. There are twelve Livings in the gift of the Governors of the Hospital; they are generally held by former pupils of the School.

The school at Hertford is now only a preparatory school, in which every boy is placed immediately upon his admission, and from which he is removed to London. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are instructed in the Latin Accidence and the first principles of Latin grammar. The Steward and other officers have, in the absence of the Treasurer, more direct authority vested in them; but the Treasurer and Members of the Committee frequently visit and inspect the school in every department. A school for girls forms part of the establishment at Hertford. The girls are generally of more humble parentage than the boys, and it has been found much more difficult to improve their education in a proportionate degree. The enlargement of the Girl's School and improvement in the education of the children is, however, now under consideration by the Governors.

The Masters and other officers of the establishment, with one or two exceptions, are appointed by the Governors. The duties of each are specifically detailed to them in a document called a "Charge." The Warden, under whose charge the children, in London, are considered to be, during the time when they are not occupied in the several schools, is

an officer of modern appointment. He performs the duties formerly appertaining to the Steward, with regard to the discipline of the boys in the hall at meal times, and in their wards. The Steward, who now resides away from the Hospital, orders the provisions, and renders a weekly account of all that are delivered in, consumed, or remaining in store. The following is a list of the masters and officials connected with the establishments in London and Hertford, in 1866 :—

*President*—H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

*Treasurer*—William Gilpin, Esq.

#### LONDON.

<i>Upper Grammar Master (Head Master)</i>	Rev. George Andrew Jacob, D.D.
<i>Assistant Master</i> - - - -	F. A. Hooper, Esq., B.A.
<i>Masters in the Upper Grammar School</i> {	Rev. James Thomson, M.A.
	Rev. Charles Hawkins, B.C.L.
<i>Master of the Latin School</i> - -	Rev. J. T. White, D.D.
<i>First Master of the Lower Grammar School</i> - - - -	Rev. Robt. South, M.A.
<i>Second ditto</i> - - - -	Rev. Samuel Gall, M.A.
<i>Third ditto</i> - - - -	John Wingfield, Esq., M.A.
<i>Fourth ditto</i> - - - -	Malcolm Laing, Esq., B.A.
<i>Fifth ditto</i> - - - -	Rev. Edmund G. Peckover, M.A.
<i>Head Mathematical Master</i> - -	Rev. T. J. Potter, M.A.
<i>Second ditto</i> - - - -	Rev. H. C. Bowker, B.A.
<i>Assistant ditto</i> - - - -	E. S. Carlos, Esq., B.A.
<i>Commercial Master</i> - - - -	Henry Sharp, Esq.
<i>Assistant ditto</i> - - - -	Mr. F. Sykes and Mr. F. B. Sharpe
<i>English Master</i> - - - -	H. F. Bowker, Esq.
<i>Assistant ditto</i> - - - -	{ Mr. Mark Mackie, Mr. G. F. King, and Mr. A. Wiseman.
<i>Drawing Master</i> - - - -	W. H. Back, Esq.
<i>Assistant ditto</i> - - - -	Mr. H. W. Mason.
<i>French Master</i> - - - -	Rev. Dr. P. H. Ernest Brette.
<i>First Assistant ditto</i> - - - -	Mons. F. Geney.
<i>Second ditto</i> - - - -	Mons. J. Delpech, B.A.
<i>Music Master</i> - - - -	Mr. George Cooper.
<i>Physician</i> - - - -	George Burrows, Esq., M.D.
<i>Surgeon</i> - - - -	Jas. Paget, Esq., F.R.S.
<i>Resident Surgeon and Apothecary</i> -	T. Stone, Esq.
<i>Dentist</i> - - - -	Mr. S. J. Tracey.

## LONDON—Continued.

<i>Chief Clerk</i>	-	-	-	-	-	M. S. S. Dipnall, Esq.
<i>Receiver</i>	-	-	-	-	-	John Morris, Esq.
<i>Wardrobe Keeper and Assistant Clerk</i>	-	-	-	-	-	W. H. Cross, Esq.
<i>Assistant Clerks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. H. C. B. Gibbs, Mr. R. Little, and Mr. J. H. Sargent.
<i>Warden</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Richard Griggs, Esq.
<i>Librarian</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. James Mallinson.
<i>House Steward</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. G. Brooks.
<i>Matron</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Mrs. J. T. Oliver.
<i>Solicitor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	J. James Maberly, Esq.
<i>Architect and Surveyor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	John Shaw, Esq.
<i>Land Surveyor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Richard Trumper, Esq.

## HERTFORD.

<i>Grammar Master and Catechist</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Rev. Nathaniel Keymer, M.A.
<i>Assistant Grammar Masters</i>	-	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. John Dyson and Mr. Albert Stoddart.
<i>Reading and Writing Master</i>	-	-	-	-	-	James Thomas Hannam, Esq.
<i>Assistant ditto</i>	-	-	-	-	-	{ Mr. Thomas Kempton, Mr. William Hands, Mr. Orlando Henry Wagner.
<i>Surgeon and Apothecary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	J. T. Evans, M.D.
<i>Steward</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. George Ludlow.
<i>Girls' Schoolmistress</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss S. A. Peacock.
<i>Assistant ditto</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss M. Ludlow.
<i>Matron</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Miss C. Gibbs.

The accompanying list, showing the University Honours, Scholarships, Appointments, &c., obtained by some of the former scholars of Christ's Hospital, will afford a good index to the capacity of the School for imparting a Classical and Mathematical Education to its boys:—

NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
G. Buckle ...	... Oriel, Oxon., 1839	... Class II. ...	... Class I.	... Scholar of Corpus; late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel Vicar of Tiverton, Somerset.
R. Andrews	... Pemb., Camb., "	... Class I. 3...	... S. Opt. 37	... Fellow and Tutor of Queen's; Person Prize, 1840; Scholar of Pemb., 1841.
G. H. Farr...	... " "	... Class III. 8	... S. Opt. 47	... Head Master of the Collegiate School, Adelaide.
H. J. Sumner Maine ...	... " "	... Class I. 1...	... S. Opt. 42	... Scholar of Pemb., 1841; Prizes, 1842, Latin Ode and English Verse; Prizes, 1843, Latin Ode with Epigrams, and Camden Medal; Craven Scholar; Tutor of Trinity Hall; Reg. Prof. of Civil Law; Reader in Civil Law, Inner Temple; LL.D.; Hon. Member of Supreme Council of India; and Hon. D.G.L. of Oxford.
H. D. Harper	... Jesus, Oxon.	... Class II. ...	... Class I.	... Sen. Math. Scholar, and Johnson's Math. Scholar, 1845; Fellow of Jesus College; Head Master of the King's School, Sherborne.
S. J. Phillips	... Pemb., Camb., 1841...	... Class II. 3	... J. Opt. 5	... Recorded for Person Prize; Vice-Master of Rosal School.
H. Newport	... " "	... Class II. 1	... J. Opt. 2	... Prizes, 1844, Greek Ode, Latin Ode; Head Master of Exeter Grammar School.
J. A. L. Airey	... " "	... "	... Wrang. 2	... Scholar of Pemb., 1842; Head Mathematical Master of Merchant Tailors' School.
P. H. Hammill	... " "	... Class III. 9	... Wrang. 37	... Scholar of Pemb., 1844.
G. E. Pattenden...	... St. Peters, "	... "	... "	... Head Master of Boston Grammar School.
W. Romanis	... Emman., "	... Class I. 7...	... S. Opt. 2	... Late one of the Masters of Cheltenham College; Vicar of Great Witley, near Leicester.

NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
W. H. Brown	Pemb., Camb., 1842	Class I. 2...	... J. Opt. 8	... Fellow and Tutor of Pemb.; Examiner for Classical Honours in 1833-34; Head Master of Charter House School; a Governor and Almoner of Christ's Hospital.
A. S. Harrison	Cains, " 1843	Class III. 3	... Wrang. 27	... Inspector of Schools in Behar, Bengal.
A. Chubb	Pemb., " "	...	...	...
G. B. Pix	Linc., Oxon., " "	Class IV....	... Class I.	... Incumbent of Auster Selby, Yorkshire.
J. S. Benifold	Pemb., Camb., " "	...	...	...
G. J. Gill	Emman., " 1844	...	...	... Person Prize, 1846 and 1847.
M. A. Leicester	St. John's, " "	...	...	... Scholar of St. John's.
L. Dale	Queen's, Oxon., " "	...	... Class II.	... Late Senior Professor of South African College, Cape Town; LL.D.; Superintendent of General Education.
E. T. Hudson	Trinity, Camb., " "	Class II. 3	... J. Opt. 13	... Assistant Master of St. Paul's School.
G. E. Evans	Linc., Oxon., 1845	Class IV.	... Class I.	... Barrister-at-Law.
E. T. Scargill	Pemb., Camb., " "	...	... Wrang. 32	... Late Secretary to Statistical Society.
G. Voigt	Clare Hall, " "	Class II. 4	... J. Opt. 35	... A Master at Dulwich College.
W. F. Greenfield	Pemb., " "	Class III. 12	... Wrang. 34	... Scholar of Pemb., 1846; Head Master of Lower School, Dulwich College.
M. Laing	Trinity, " 1846	...	...	... One of the Grammar Masters at Christ's Hospital.
T. S. Polehampton	Pemb., Oxon., " "	...	... Class II.	... Late Fellow of Pemb.; Incumbent of Ellal, Lancashire.

NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
T. J. Potter	Trinity, Camb., 1846...	Class III...	Wrang. 12 ...	Scholar of Trinity; Head Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital.
E. A. Newton	St. John's, afterwards Pemb., "	...	...	Scholar of Pemb., 1847; Secretary of Legal and General Life Assurance Company.
J. D. Williams	Trinity, Camb., 1847...	Class I. 5...	S. Opt. 24 ...	First Ball's Scholar, 1848; Prizes, 1848, Greek Ode, and Epigrams; Scholar of Trinity; Head Master of Christ's College School, Brecon.
E. Hayman...	Clare Hall, "	...	...	Died in second year of Undergraduateship.
C. E. Searle	Pemb., "	...	Wrang. 10 ...	Scholar of Pemb., 1848; Fellow and late Mathematical Lecturer of Pembroke.
W. A. Russell	Queen's, Oxon., "	Class III.	...	Lady Scholar, Magd. Hall; English Prize Poem, 1850; School Inspector in India.
J. L. Hammond	Trinity, Camb., 1848...	Class I. 1.	Wrang. 26 ...	Second for University Scholarship, with honourable mention, 1850; late Fellow and Tutor, now Bursar, of Trinity; Camden Medal; appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the Schools Inquiry Commission, 1865.
C. D. Craven	Linc., Oxon., "	...	Class IV. ...	
D. W. Thompson	Trinity, Camb., after. Pemb., "	Class I. 6...	J. Opt. 10 ...	Prize, 1849, Latin Ode; late one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy; Professor at Queen's College, Galway.
R. Black	Pemb., Camb., "	Class II. 5	J. Opt. 24 ...	
H. C. Heilbronn...	Pemb., " 1849...	Class II. 16	J. Opt. 29 ...	Scholar of Pemb., 1850.

NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
L. Craven ...	Trinity, Camb., 1849...	Class I. 6...	... S. Opt. 37 ...	Second Bell's Scholar, 1850; Fellow of Trinity; Barrister-at-Law.
T. Holbrow...	Pemb., "	...	... J. Opt. 19 ...	
G. H. Croad ...	Trinity, "	Class II. 16 ...	... S. Opt. 19 ...	Scholar of Trinity; late Mathematical Master of Rossall School; one of the Secretaries of the Bishop of London's Fund.
C. S. Townsend ...	Jesus, "	1850... Class I. 4...	...	... Second Bell's Scholar, 1851; Fellow of Jesus; Examiner in Classical Honours, 1855; Classical Lecturer at King's College, London.
A. Sweeting ...	Pemb., "	...	... Wrang 31 ...	Scholar of Pemb., 1851; Incumbent of Amcotts, Lincolnshire.
J. Gill...	" "	... Class I. 10 ...	...	... Scholar of Pemb., 1852; late a Classical Master at Christ's Hospital; Principal of a College at Cape of Good Hope.
H. C. B. Jones ...	Wor., Oxon., "	...	...	... First Class Mathematical Mods., 1853; Assistant Master in the Clergy Orphan Schools, Canterbury.
G. W. Brown ...	Emman., Camb., 1851...	...	... S. Opt. 6 ...	
G. C. Bell ...	Lincoln, Oxon., after. Wor., "	Class I. ...	... Class I. ...	... First Class Mathematical Mods., 1853; Examiner in Mathematica, 1859; Fellow of Worcester and Mathematical Lecturer; Senior Mathematical Scholar, 1857; Under Master in the Upper School, Dulwich College.
J. Scholefield ...	Pemb., Camb., "	...	...	... Died during Undergraduateship.
H. D. Sweeting ...	St. John's, " 1852...	Class II. 1 ...	... Wrang. 31 ...	Scholar of St. John's; First Place Civil Service, India, 1856.



NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
R. A. Lloyd	... Pemb., Camb., 1852...	...	... J. Opt. 4	... Scholar of Pemb., 1852.
J. G. Gauntlett	... Wor., Oxon., "	... Class III....	... Class III.	...
H. H. Stone	... Pemb., Camb., "	...	... J. Opt. 35	...
J. W. Doran	... St. John's, " 1853...	... Class II. 3	...	... First Class Theological Tripos, 1857.
H. Ludlow	... " " "	...	... Wrang. 8	... Fellow of St. John's; Barrister-at-Law.
H. R. Ievers	... Magd., " "	...	... J. Opt. 35	...
C. H. Perez	... Pemb., " "	...	... Wrang. 4	... Scholar of Pemb., 1854; late Fellow and Lecturer at Pemb.; one of H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.
C. W. P. Watts	... Univ., Oxon., 1854...	...	...	... Scholar of University College, 1854; 7th Civil Service, India, 1858.
H. T. Armfield	... Pemb., Camb., "	...	... Wrang. 37	... Scholar of Pemb., 1853; Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.
J. C. Barker	... " " "	...	...	... 8th Civil Service, India, 1858.
J. W. Furrell	... Emman., " "	...	...	... Lushy Scholar, 1855.
C. G. Foster	... Mag. Hall, Oxon., 1855..	... Class III....	... Class II.	...
H. J. Tebbutt	... Trinity, Camb., "	... Class III. 19	... S. Opt. 29	... Incumbent of St. Ann's, Nottingham.
R. Hill	... " " "	...	...	... Incumbent of St. Luke's, Marylebone.
E. G. Peckover	... St. John's " "	... Class III. 1	...	... Scholar of St. John's; one of the Grammar Masters at Christ's Hospital.
E. Montagu	... Magd. Coll., " 1856...	... Class II. 15	...	... Scholar of Magdalen.

NAME.	COLLEGE.	HONOURS.		REMARKS, &c.
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	
T. C. Pallet	... Linc., Oxon., 1856...	Class II. ...	Class IV. ...	... Scholar of Lincoln; Second Class Classical Mods., 185
W. S. Foster	... St. John's, Camb. ,	...	Wrang. 10 ...	Master in the Grammar School, Bishop's Stortford. ... Scholar of St. John's; First in Mathematics in Examination for Civil Service, India.
M. Shattock	... Pemb., ,	...	J. Opt. 8.	...
T. W. W. Smart	... St. John's, , 1857...	...	...	... Scholar of St. John's; in Lunacy Commission Office.
W. H. S. A. Wilton	... Wor., Oxon., ,	...	...	...
S. W. Churchill	... St. John's, Camb. ,	Class II. 19	S. Opt. 2	... One of the Masters of King's School, Sherborne.
M. M. Finch	... Oriel, Oxon., ,	...	...	...
T. Mitchell	... Mag. Hall , 1858...	...	...	...
F. A. Hanbury	... Queen's, Camb., ,	...	Wrang. 29 ...	Scholar of Queen's.
A. Tucker	... Magd. Coll., ,	...	...	Scholar of Magdalene; one of the Masters of the Proprietary School, Blackheath.
A. B. Rogers	... Christ's ,	...	...	Scholar of Christ's.
H. C. Bowker	... Emman., ,	...	Wrang. 25	Scholar of Emmanuel; one of the Mathematical Masters of Christ's Hospital.

## CHAPTER II.

Christ's Hospital open to all classes of Children—Income—Number of Children on the Foundation—Admission to the School—The Governors and their Presentations—Improved Physical Treatment and Domestic Habits of the Scholars—Holidays—Public Ceremonies—Religious Instruction—Discipline.

SINCE 1839, Christ's Hospital, popularly known as the Blue-coat School, has been open to all classes of children, without any preference in favour of those whose parents are free of the City of London. Every child who is a subject of Great Britain is eligible for admission upon the nomination of a Governor. The School possesses no income under the Charter ; its support having always depended upon benefactions and bequests, many of which have been of the most munificent character. The gross income of the Hospital may be stated at about £70,000 a-year ; but as there are numerous charities for the blind and aged to be provided for, as well as funds for Exhibitions, outfits for sea, rebuilding and repairing, the income for the maintenance of the establishments in London and Hertford is brought down to about £45,000 a year. In London there are 16 wards, making up 763 beds, and at Hertford, 8 wards, making up 446 beds, besides the Girl's School, in which there are, at present, only about 20 girls. The total number of children on the Foundation is about 1,220.

In order to secure the admission of a child into the School, it is essential to obtain a presentation

from one of the Governors. Of these there are between 400 and 500, including the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Council-men, who are Governors *ex officio*. The other Governors comprise Noblemen and Gentlemen who have each paid at least £500 by way of benefaction to the Hospital, and have passed a ballot of the General Court. It is, however, in the power of the Court to appoint any person to be a Governor. The Lord Mayor has two presentations during his year of office ; the Aldermen have a presentation annually, and the general body of the Governors have each a presentation once in about four years. In addition to the boys admitted on the presentations of the Governors, there are generally about 200 in the School who have obtained their presentations from Parochial Authorities in fulfilment of the wills of various benefactors. The number of children to be admitted in each year is determined at the Court held in March, the names of the Governors in turn to present being submitted for approval to the Court. A list of the Governors having presentations for the year is then published, and may be purchased at the Counting-House for one shilling. The complete list of Governors can be had for two shillings and six pence. Forms of admission on a presentation are obtained from the Governors, who are entitled to them, and, after being filled up on behalf of the candidates, are submitted to the Committee or Court of Governors, each child presented being subject to their veto. The Governors have the option of presenting either boys or girls for admission, but very rarely indeed avail themselves of the choice

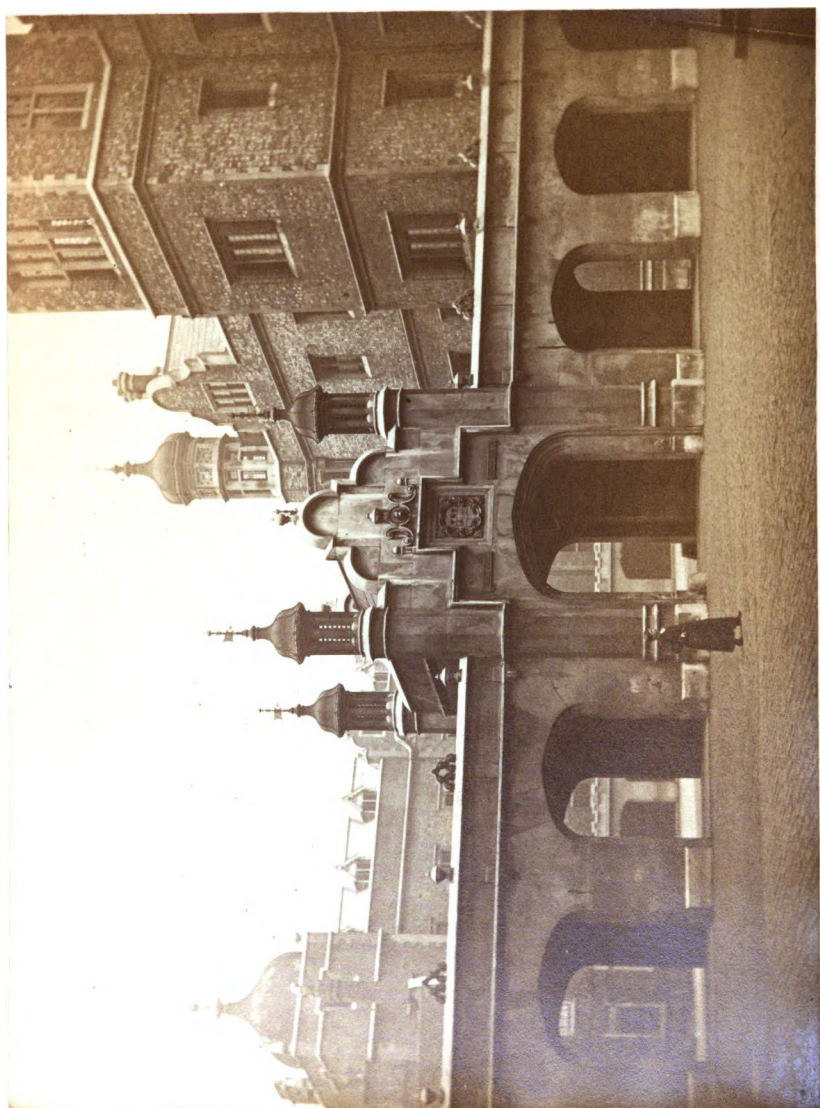
in favor of the latter. Candidates are strictly confined to children between the ages of seven and ten years. All those who are admitted are on the Foundation, wear the School dress, and are maintained and educated without expense to their parents or guardians, up to the age of fifteen years, with the extension in favour of the advanced scholars previously alluded to. The vacancies in the London establishment are filled three times a year from Hertford, the boys senior by position being sent up first, irrespective of age. None are, however, allowed to remain at Hertford after the age of twelve. Children are admitted to the Hospital on presentations, and sent down to Hertford, once a month, except during the two vacation months.

With regard to the physical treatment and domestic habits of the children, great changes have been originated within the last few years, and in this respect the advance is quite apace with their intellectual, moral, and religious training.

The boys in London rise at six in the summer, and play for an hour before breakfast ; in the winter they rise at seven. Breakfast takes place at eight both in summer and winter. From nine to twelve they are in their respective schools ; and afterwards play until one o'clock, which is the dinner hour. They are in school again from two to five, then play till six, when the bell summons them to supper. During the winter time the boys go direct from supper to their sleeping wards, but in the summer there is an hour or two's play, when, after washing, the younger ones go to bed, and the seniors prepare lessons until a quarter to ten. In each ward,







THE GARDEN.





besides the Nurse, there is a Grécian—in some wards, two—and two Monitors, who are appointed by the Warden. The wards are frequently visited by the Warden and Masters.

At Hertford, the boys are in School in spring and summer for one hour before breakfast, then from nine till half past eleven, and again from half past two till five. In the winter the hour before breakfast is dispensed with, and the attendance in the afternoon is from two to four.

There is a Library in London for the use of the boys, containing about 3,000 volumes; and there is also a good Library at Hertford, with an abundant supply of books suitable for the younger children.

Amongst the improvements in the London School may be mentioned the establishment, four or five years ago, of a gymnasium. It is situated at the end of the playground, on the site of the old Compter Prison, acquired by the Hospital about ten years ago, and is overlooked by the east end of St. Sepulchre's Church. The boys are instructed in athletic exercises by Mr. A. Winterbottom, and the Masters and Warden have taken most active measures for furthering the success of the sports. Shortly before the boys leave for their summer holidays, a gymnastic examination takes place in the presence of their friends, and various prizes are contended for. During the summer time the boys are taken to Peerless Pool to learn swimming. At Hertford, there is a large field adjoining the School Buildings, in which the boys can get wholesome exercise and find recreation and amusement in playing at cricket and other games.

The only periods in the year at which boys are allowed to sleep away from the Hospital are during the summer and Christmas holidays. The summer holidays commence about the 15th July, and continue for six weeks ; and the Christmas vacation begins about the 21st December and lasts for four weeks.

There are eight days' holiday at Easter ; and the second Wednesday in every month is a whole "leave-day," for those on the Warden's visiting-list, when boys are at liberty to visit their friends. Most of the boys on coming up to the London School obtain a note from their parents or guardians requesting the Warden to place their names on this list. Every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon is a half-holiday, which is spent within the walls, except by a few of the most deserving boys, to whom leave tickets are given by the masters. The special days now observed as holidays are : the Queen's Birthday, Ash Wednesday, Ascension-day, Founder's-day (23rd October), the President's Birthday (26th March), and Queen Elizabeth's Ascension (17th November), when the boys attend Church in the morning, and hear a sermon preached, pursuant to the will of Mr. Barnes, a great benefactor.

On Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, the boys walk in procession to the Mansion House, each boy having on his left shoulder the words, "He is risen." On the Monday, upon arriving at the Mansion House, they fall in and form part of the civic procession to Christ Church, where the Spital Sermons are preached ; on Tuesday they enter the Mansion House, and are regaled with wine and buns ; and

the Grecians receive a sovereign, the monitors half-a-crown, and the other boys a shilling each.

Public suppers are now held in the Great Hall on the Thursdays throughout Lent. The visitors are admitted by ticket, independent of the personal introduction of friends by the Governors, Masters, and other officers connected with the Hospital. The proceedings open with a chapter from the Bible and the Prayers appointed by Bishop Compton, and Grace after supper is followed by an Anthem, at the conclusion of which the boys go through the ceremony of "bowing round," in which they advance, two and two, according to their wards, with their respective nurses at their head, and bow to the President or Treasurer, which ever happens to occupy the chair, before leaving the Hall.

Religious Instruction is under the direction and control of the Upper Grammar Master. Every meal is preceded by prayer, and a chapter in the Bible is read by one of the Grecians, and a Psalm sung ; and in each ward evening prayers and a portion of the Scriptures are read by a monitor before the boys retire to rest. The Masters in the Grammar School impart to the children regular religious instruction. The boys in London attend Christ Church on Sunday morning and afternoon ; and the Head Master delivers a lecture in the Hall every Sunday evening.

The proper discipline of the boys is maintained in much the same way as in other public schools. The punishments are by no means severe. In cases of ordinary offences in the Wards or Hall, the offender is ordered to "stand at the stone" (*i.e.*, before the Warden's table) during meal times. Misbehaviour on

the part of the boys is sometimes dealt with by giving them impositions to write out ; at others by "stopping" them on their leave-days, when they are detained in their wards, instead of being in the playground or visiting their friends. In extreme cases the boys are flogged by the Head Beadle in the presence of the Warden. There is no solitary confinement except for runaways. This offence is, however, dealt with by the Committee, and the boy may possibly be expelled from the Hospital. Reports of the conduct and progress of the boys are sent to their parents or guardians twice a-year.

It will be seen from the foregoing account of the modern School that the efforts of the Governors to improve the condition of the boys, and to supply them with a wider and more extended education, have not been unavailing. There can be little doubt that the important changes made of late years in management of the School and the course of instruction have had the effect of sending forth the boys into the world well qualified for any position in life which they may be called upon to occupy.





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